CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER. Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171- to Rs. 324- nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER. Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171- to Rs. 324- nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 216. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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PROSPECT HOTEL.

PANCHGANI.

Opened under entire new management of Western principles. Bracing climate, excellent cuisine and comfortable room open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book rooms sharp. Season commencing October.

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THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME.

FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.

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Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed

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Special Class for kings	200—0	10—0—0
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		3—0—0
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P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date. 1922	Steamers.	Tons.
9th September	MALWA ..	10,941
23rd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
30th ,, ..	NALDERA * ..	15,825
7th October ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
14th ,, ..	MACEDONIA † ..	11,089
21st ,, ..	DELTA ..	8,097
28th ,, ..	CHINA ..	7,952
4th November	KASHMIR ..	8,841
11th ,, ..	MANTUA † ..	13,902
18th ,, ..	MOREA ..	10,911
25th ,, ..	MALWA ..	10,941
2nd December	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
9th ,, ..	NARKUNDA * ..	16,227
16th ,, ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
23rd ,, ..	KARMALA † ..	9,098
30th ,, ..	KHIVA ..	9,097

NALDERA } *Through steamers from Australia.

MACEDONIA, MANTUA, KARMALA } †Through steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bolougne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
27th October ..		8,258
10th November	MARGHA ..	8,660
24th ,, ..	MALDA ..	9,071
7th December .	NEVASA ..	8,283
21st ,, ..	MASHOBRA ..	8,963
	MANTOLA ..	

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About 16th ,, ..	SICILIA ..		
6th October ..	NARKUNDA ..		Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nankin.
27th ,, ..	SOUDAN ..		
2nd November .	KASHGAR ..		
25th ,, ..	SICILLA ..		
15th December .	MACEDONIA ..		Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nellore.
31st ,, ..	SOUDAN ..		

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
5th October.	NARKUNDA ..	16,227
24th November.	NALDERA ..	15,825
15th December.	MACEDONIA ..	11,089

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination
14th Sept. ..	BARALA	P. Gulf via Karach
15th ,, ..	VARELA	Basrah via Karachi
18th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Coast
20th ,, ..	TAROBA	East and South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

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AND

B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

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Telephone No. 1230.

THE

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S. S. Jalavihar"	8750	2nd half Sept. 1922.

For freight and other particulars apply to NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents, Scindia Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K.LINE.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer,	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
†Gyokoh Maru	H. Ogata	6,101	26 Aug.	5Sep
Akita Maru ..	Y. Kotoril	8,817	4 Sep. .	14 Sep.
Wakasa Maru	M. Goto	6,083	14 Sep.	25 Sep.
Kamakata Maru	J. Fujisawa	5,843	21 Sep.	9 Oct.
Sanuki Maru	M. Tomita	5,875	12 Oct.	26 Oct.
Awa Maru ..	J. Saito	6,028	27 Oct	10 Nov.
Tosa Maru ..	T. Watanabe	5,622	11 Nov	25 Nov.

†This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

M. UYEMURA, Acting Manager.

Telephone No. 978, 4883. Alien Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 29,97,900
Reserve Fund	Rs. 18,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: Mandvi, Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshna, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad Patan and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman, Bombay.)
Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Knight (Bombay).
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Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhaprasad Lashkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
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Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Nyiba Suba, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., (Accountant-General Borada State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities. The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rates on application.

C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay. Post Box No. 307.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 65,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Darien	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. YAMAZAKI, Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay. Post Box No. 307.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	,, 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ..	,, 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	,, 89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCK and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected. All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO., Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-7-22 ...	59,82,112/8

HEAD OFFICE. 62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUB-BRANCHES. Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.

LONDON AGENTS. THE LONDON COUNTRY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES upto Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS.—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

every description transacted.

General Banking and exchange business of

E. C. ANDERSON, General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISH 1895.

Capital authorised	Rs. 100,00,000
Capital issued	,, 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	,, 50,00,000
Capital Paid up	,, 25,80,130
Reserve Fund	,, 18,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hapur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Amballa City	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Amballa Cant	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan.	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted. For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA, Manager.

BANKING.

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BUT IF YOU PAY Rs. 50 A MONTH YOU WILL GET

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Ask for "Prudential" Deposit A/c Prospectus.

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Authorised Cap. Esc.	48,000,000 $00—£10,958,000
Paid-up Capital Esc.	24,000,000 $00—£5,528,000
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HEAD OFFICE: LISBON. STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

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LONDON: 27b, Throgmorton Street, E.C.

NEW YORK: 91, Liberty Street.

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PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimarace, Leiria, Olhao, Portalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.

ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Fayal (Fayal Azores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores), Mozambique.

WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincents and S Tiago (Cape Vert) Bissau and Bolama (Guinea). Kinshassa (Belgian Congo). S. Thom, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe). Mossamedes, Lubango.

EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques, Inhambane, Beira Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocambique, Ibo.

INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.

CHINA:—Macau. TIMOR:—Dili.

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Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

C. de SEABRA, Acting Manager.

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HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E.C. 3.

BRANCHES:

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Madras
Basrah	Mosul
Bombay	

Authorised Capital	.....	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	£ 999,844
Reserve Fund	.....	£ 300,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,156

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
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INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER, Manager.

WONDER OF THE WORLD

If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.

I have prepared an oil Musferi Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.

MANY HAVE USED IT.

Try once sample box, Re. -8-0, Big bottle, Rs. 3-5-0.

Write:—

HAZRAT MAWLANA HAJI PIR SYED NURSHAH HAMDANI

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113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages. For particulars apply to—

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NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LD.

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Total Invested Funds Exceed	54,00,000
Total Claims Paid over	14,00,000
New Business—1921	55,85,500
New Business—Jan. to Aug., 1922 ...	36,37,000

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Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) their Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

VACANCY for one pupil to learn "DENTISTRY." For premium, etc., No. 8940, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4899

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A good COMPOUNDER. Apply to PREMIER AND CO., Fort, Bombay.
A R4892

WANTED AN ABLE TYPIST and GENERAL CLERK. Apply MEMBER IN CHARGE, ALL INDIA CONGRESS KHADDAR DEPARTMENT, 183/85, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
A R4888.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Experienced SECOND CLASS ENGINEER for the extraction of Gin and Press Factory. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to SETH RAGHUNATHDAS RAMPRATAP, Akola (Berar).
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INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE, MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, ALIGARH.—Wanted on Oct. 1, an M.Sc. as LECTURER in BIOLOGY. Pay Rs. 250 to Rs. 400 by increments of Rs. 25. Initial salary will be determined by the selected candidates qualifications and experience. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, MAJOR E. W. DANN, Costorphan's Hotel, Simla, before September 15.
A 14280

WANTED.—A number of CLERKS for outdoor work and also CANVASSERS for Insurance on both salary and Commission. Apply personally, N. C. ANTANI, Room No. 58, 3rd Floor, Jariwalla Building, Arthur Road, Tardeo, near Tram Terminus, between 9 and 11 a.m.
A R4900

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1, Rawalpindi.

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A R4891

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A C14311

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A

WANTED.—Two INDIAN LADIES, preferably Maharashtrians, well-versed in English and Marathi or Hindi, as Companions to Her Highness the Maharani Holkar of Indore. One of the applicants must at least have passed the Entrance examination; higher University qualifications will be preferred. They should also have an experience of games and in training up children. Those with additional qualifications of Drawing, Painting, Needle-work, etc., will be given preference to. For pay and further particulars apply to THE HOUSEHOLD OFFICER, Holkar State, INDORE.
A 14293

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YOUNG ENERGETIC DOCTOR (M. B. B. S.) wants, EMPLOYMENT, whole day or for, limited time in a dispensary or a Mill in Bombay. Please write to Box No. 8521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4866

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TO BE LET—4th floor of a ventilated house for offices, junction Mint Road, Manordas Street, Fort. Apply please to SHAH JAICHAND BAGHA, adjoining house, first floor.
C R4878

TO LET—ROOMS of new chawl, near station on Ghodbunder Road, Andheri. Apply to Mr. MANEKLAL MANGALDAS, 11, Bhai Jeewanjee Lane, Thakurdwar, Bombay.
C 14247

UP-TO-DATE OFFICES—TO LET in Elphinstone Circle, ground floor and third floor. Lift available. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE & SONS, 17, Elphinstone Circle.
C R4898

TO BE LET.—FLATS of independent and suitable accommodation in a newly built property with Electric fittings at Rebeck Street. Club Road. Apply, SALEMAHOMED PEERMAHOMED AND CO., Khadak.
C R4848

TO BE LET.—One big HALL and 2 ROOMS on second floor in "Laxmi Niwas" Building, opposite General Post Office. Next door The Industrial and Exchange Bank of India Limited. Immediate occupation. Apply to the said Bank.
C C14309

GODOWN TO LET.—At Love Lane Mazagon, Motisha's Lane. New House next to Adamkhan. Also upper rooms to let. The godown can be hired as Motor Garrage monthly rent Rs. 25. Apply HAJI OMAR HAJI ADAM, Kolsa Mohla, Pydhonie.
C R4866

TO LET new up-to-date BUILDINGS with Electric Lift at Rampart Row, Fort, suitable for Banks, Shops, Showrooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALY GHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
C R4787

TO BE LET, for vegetarians only—ground and first floor of a newly erected palatial building with electric light at Matunga close to G. I. P. Station. Separate rooms can also be had. Rent moderate. Apply HARDAYAL DEVATIA, 322, Kalbadevi Road or on Spot.
C R4804

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

DESSERT PEARS or APPLES—9 lbs. for Rs. 5-10 sent carefully packed to any part of India by V.P. Post. A. H. LEE, Sundrole Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB.
GA R4790

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES, 9 lbs. nett. for Rs. 5/4 by V. P. parcel post all charges included CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, PANJAB.
GA 13434

LATEST DELICIOUS MANGOES—Very sweet and agreeable mangoes at Rs. 9 per 100, Rs. 5 for 50, Genuine and healthiest. Langra, Bombay and Kishenbhog mangoes and Lichi grafts at Rs. 13 per dozen. Pkg. freight extra. Price with order essential. Catalogue of plants sent on one anna Stamp. SUPDT. DARBHANGA ESTATE GARDEN, No. 5, Darbhanga.
GA C13993

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO. 364, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post Bombay.

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 2090, Bombay.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—STONE POLISHING FACTORY in working order. Apply:—M. M. KOPTI & Co., Customs House, Rd., Fort.
G R4889

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY—A airy, decent big BUNGALOW with all convenient with compound and all, and 44,000 yards, TO BE SOLD. Apply JAICHAND BECHARDAS, LONAVLA.
G R4843

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

FOR SALE—New and Second-hand Power and hand-looms, Winding, Warping, Finishing, Sizing, Chemical Washers, Dobbies, Jack Guard Dobbies; Folding Machines, etc. Apply ASIAN TRADING CO., Sandhurst Rd., Bombay.
K

FOR SALE—15 ins. by 24 ins. by 36 ins. Compound Steam Engine, Double and Single Roller Platt Bros. Gins, 15 ins. by 30 ins. High Pressure Engine, Lathe, etc. Apply to INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING CO., Pydhowni, Bombay 3.
K 4871

FOR SALE—New and Second-hand SEMI DIESEL ENGINE, 40, 55, 80, 100, 165 by Sulzer, Nat, Coats. 400 B. H. P. Special Semi Diesel Oil Engine by "Krupp" Berlin, Rs. 40,000, second-hand; ober makers Crude Oil Engines B. H. P. 8/40. Apply ASIAN TRADING CO., Shandhurst Rd., Bombay.
K

POWER LOOMS AND COLOUR.—Power looms of 36" Reed space Brand, New English make, colours of genuine make to be sold at a very low price to clear the lots enquire immediately at THE BOMBAY WEAVING AND DYEING WORKS, 132, Parsi Bazar Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
K 4695

FOR SALE—Second-hand IRON PLATES and girders and cast irons of Railway Bridges; for details please apply:—M. D. DESAI, Tawawalla Building, Lohar Chawl, Bombay.
K R4872

FOR SALE—Rare Opportunity; slight used, complete Saw Mill, containing Horizental and Vertical Log Saws, Benches, new 18 ins. and 14 ins. Grinding Mills; 1 Electric Motor A. C. 260 B. H. P. Apply ASIAN TRADING COMPANY, Shandhurst Road, Bombay.
K

FOR SALE—COTTON PRESS by Nasmyth D'Stewart, Jamasji and Cummins, Complete Gin Factories, new and second-hand separate Gins, 5 and 4 bearings; 5 Compound condensing Corless, Expansion Valves Steam Engines, 5 Single Horizental Engines; Lancashire Boilers by Tincker, Ruston, Marshall 20/30 ft. by 6/7½ ft. by 100/150 lbs. pressure; 2 Portable Steam Engine Boiled, 16 and 20 N.P.H. by Ruston; etc. Apply ASIAN TRADING COMPANY, Sandhurst Road, No. 4 Bombay.
K

BOOKS AND STAMPS

FOR SALE—Bentley's five-letter Code Special Edition Rs. 60, A.B.C. 5th Edition Rs. 40. KRISHNA PRINTING PRESS AGENCY, 5, Anantvadi, Bombay 2.
L R4822

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subject—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and shorthand speed classes." Special arrangements for ladies, Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—FINANCIAL PARTNERS to start a Saw Mill in Malabar or Mangalore. Prospects very good. Two latest band Saw Mills ready on hand. Apply for particulars to "D" care of "Advt Dept." to "Bombay Chronicle."
R R4902

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

TYPEWRITERS: Fox Portable Typewriters, improved models, complete with carrying case, all up-to-date devices, self-folding, visible, compact, durable, weight 7 lbs, List price Rs. 220. Now offered at a bargain price of Rs. 175 only. Buy early, few left. Also Standard Model (Office Fox) Typewriters, lowest prices. Investigate. Corona Folding Typewriters, latest model, Rs. 207, complete with case. Rebuilt and second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 100 upwards. Best Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T W

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

DO YOU WISH to earn something more than your present salary? Do you wish to increase your income without giving up your present employment? These are hard times and you must do something. We will tell you how to do it and we charge you nothing for it. Write a post-card to Messrs. D. G VIN & CO., Meadows Street. Bombay.
T R4885

SHIPPING AND CLEARING WORK will be executed at moderate rates. Cargo will be consigned to any Port or Railway Station. Prompt attention will be given to up-country customer Please apply to BHAWANIDAS & SONS. Vadgadi No. 48-58, Bombay.
T R4877

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Remington Portable, New with Case, ...	278
Remington 7, Fine, Rs. 90, Very Bright, ...	125
Sun, Visible, Portable, Back Spacer, ...	110
Royal 5, New Metal Cover and Base Board,	125
Oliver 5, Fine Rs. 110, 5, Brief, B.S.	140
Multiplex Hammond, latest, ...	150
Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 190, Brief, 185, ...	200
Mercedes, Visible, 2 Cols., B. S.	205
Yost 20, Brief, Rs. 200, Dec. Tabulators, ...	225
L. C. Smith & Bros. 5, Brief, Silent	225
Oliver 9, latest, Rs. 190, Policy Size.	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 180, 200, 225, ...	290
Remington 10, Brief, latest, 260, Policy, ...	290
Remington 10, almost new, Bold Types ...	275
Gujarati Remington 9, Brief, little used, ...	200

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SPORTS.

RESULTS
to date of
RACING EXPERT'S SELECTIONS for the Poona Races—
First 6 Extras— 23 Wins—47 Places.
1st Meeting 4 Days— 15 Wins—32 Places.
SNIPS
next Saturday for—
The Western India Derby,
The Western India Stakes,
The Turf Club Cup.
Address—Post Box 599, G.P.O., BOMBAY.

PROFESSION

CERTAIN CURE.
FOR
Sprue, Gallstone, Sinus, Appendicities, Paralysis, Tumours, Dropsy, Bone Diseases, Brain diseases, Rheumatold Arthritis, etc.
Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application.
No operation No injection.
Our medicines are Non-Poisonous.
Dr. SAM, WILLIAMS,
Graduated Biochemist,
No. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW. U. P.
N. B.—Specific for Consumption and children's diseases.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO LET IN BALLARD ESTATE.

OFFICES and SHOW ROOMS for immediate occupation with lift.
I. In AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD, near Mole Station, blocks FACING SEA.
II. In AMRUT BUILDING on Dougall Road, opposite E. D. Sassoon Co.'s Offices. Rents from Rs. 90 and upwards. For particulars apply to the OWNER on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to
AMRATLAL AMARCHAND,
36, Kazi Syed St.,
Mandvi, Bombay No. 9.
M4774

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a qualified Lady Physician, holding degrees or diplomas of a recognised University or College for a Municipal Female Dispensary. Salary Rs. 200/- rising by annual increment of Rs. 20/- per mensem to Rs. 300/- with free unfurnished quarters.
No private practice will be allowed.
Applications with copies of testimonials stating age, nationality etc. should reach Undersigned before 2nd October 1922.
(sd) MEASHAM LEA.
O. B. E., Inst: C. E.,
Chief Officer & Chief Engineer,
Karachi Municipality
Municipal Office,
Karachi, 7th September, 1922.
C14299

SALE OF SURPLUS STORES.

THE Officer Commanding Detachment "A" Supply Depot Company, Bombay has surplus wines and spirits, articles of Hospital Supplies etc. available for sale.
Particulars of the articles to be sold can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
(sd) J. RICE, Captain,
for O.C. Dett: "A" Sy: Depot Company, Bombay.
Bombay behind Town Hall
Dated 7 September, 1922.
C14297

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS OF ASOKA STORES.

THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Asoka Stores are requested to be present at any cost, in the general meeting of the Shareholders called by the Directors at the Asoka Stores Office, Chartered Bank Building at 12-30 p.m. (S. T.) on THURSDAY, the 14th instant and give their vote against the resolution.
Shareholders Committee.
Committee's Office,
11 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
C 14304

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DWARKA "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT
GUARANTEED.
British standard tests and specifications.
Used by
GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS
and
Leading Firms in
REINFORCED Concrete Work.
For particulars apply to:—
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN 1892.
Thirty years—Rupees 61,61,000.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees of the Port of Bombay will on THURSDAY, the 30th day of November, 1922, pay to the holders of the Debentures of the above Loan all principal moneys and interest then due in respect of such debentures upon presentation and surrender of the said debentures at the office of the said Trustees in Ballard Road, Bombay, between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. on the said 30th day of November, 1922, from and after which date interest will cease to run on any of the said debentures not so presented and surrendered as aforesaid.
Holders are requested to lodge their debentures for repayment some time before the 30th November, 1922, so that the preliminary examination required may not operate to prevent payment being made on the due date.
Dated this 1st day of September, 1922.
By order of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay,
W. R. S. SHARPE,
Secretary.
C C14211

THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECOMOMIC, BOMBAY.

WANTED—A TEMPORARY PROFESSOR to lecture on Geography (Economic and Regional), and Statistics. Salary upto Rs. 400 per month according to qualifications. The vacancy is likely to be of some duration. Applications stating qualifications, teaching experience, age, nationality, and the salary, if any, drawn at present, together with copies of testimonals should reach the Principal on or before the 30th September, 1922. Those able to teach also Commercial Arithmetic will be preferred.
C14306

NOTICE.

THE BARSI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHARE CERTIFICATES of the above Mills Nos. 277 and 278 belonging to Macherla Ramanna, have been LOST and his son Macherla Ramanna Sivachidambariah is applying to the Mills for duplicates. Any one wrongfully dealing in these shares will be dealt with according to law.
MACHERLA RAMANNA SIVACHIDAMBARIAH.
C R4893

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "WAKASA MARU," are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 15th September from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No. Survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY.

TENDERS are invited from approved contractors for the construction of the New Convocation Hall at Lucknow from the drawings prepared by Sir Edwin L. Lutyens R.A., estimated to cost about Rupees Twenty-five lakhs.
Tenders are to be delivered in sealed covers accompanied by Rupees One thousand in Currency Notes as earnest money, before 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 31st October, 1922, at the office of Sir Edwin L. Lutyens R.A., Architect, Raisina, Delhi.
The Drawings and Conditions of Contract may be inspected at, and the Forms of Tender and Abstract of Quantities obtaintd from the office of:—
Mr. C. G. BLOMFIELD, F.S.I.,
Architect,
10, Alipur Road, DELHI.
TA C14282

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will receive tenders on Company's authorised forms (price of form one rupee per copy) at his Office at Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 12 hours on SATURDAY, the 16th September, 1922, for purchase of about 100 tons of old girders and plates released from the Masjid Road Overbridge at present lying in Wadi Bunder Goods Yard.
No tender will be considered unless accompanied by payment equivalent to 10 per cent. of the amount of tender.
For details apply to the District Engineer, Special Works, G. I. P. Railway, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay.
D. W. KENNEDY,
District Engineer,
Special Works.
C14283

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE TO TRAMWAY PASSENGERS.

Re. HANCOCK BRIDGE.

ON and from 15th instant and until further notice the Tramway Service across Hancock Bridge (Mazagaon Line) will be suspended as the G. I. P. Railway will from that date commence the rebuilding of the bridge. It will be necessary, therefore, for Tramway passengers to walk over the bridge to the waiting car on the other side.
The Company much regrets the inconvenience this will cause their passengers but it is unavoidable.
By Order,
C. LUCAS,
Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 7th September, 1922.
C14289

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII OF 1913.
and
In the matter of the Swadeshi Felt Caps and Hosiery Manufacturing Co. Ltd. having its registered Office at 271-77 Shaikh-Memon Street outside the Fort of Bombay.
DHANJI MOWJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ghatkooper and doing business at Katha Bazar, outside the Fort .....Petitioner.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 7th day of September, 1922, presented to the said Court by Dhanji Mowji the abovenamed Petitioner, a creditor of the said Company and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon. Judge Sitting in Chambers of the said Court on the 13th day of October, 1922; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company, desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy the Petition will be furnished to any credior or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charges for the same.
Dated this 8th day of September, 1922.
103, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
MADHAVJI & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.
C14278

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF TOTHILL SHARP and CO., LTD., in Voluntary Liquidation.
The Petition of the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, having its Head Office at Hongkong and a Branch Office at Churchgate Street.
WHEREAS by a Special Resolution duly passed and confirmed at Extraordinary General Meetings of the abovtnamed Company duly convened and held on the 8th day of May 1922, and the 25th day of May 1922, respectively it was resolved that the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and that Mr. J. D. Ford be and he was thereby appointed liquidator for the purpose of the said winding up Notice is hereby given that a Petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 8th day of September 1922 presented to Mr. Justice Kemp by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation having its Head Office at Hongkong and a Branch Office at Churchgate Street, Bombay, a creditor of the said Company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before Mr. Justice Kemp on the 29th day of September 1922, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company by the Court under the above act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
Dated this 8th day of Sept. 1922.
CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
C14286 Attorneys for the Petitioners.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PURSHOTTAM KESHAVLAL JAVERI, late of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a Share broker .....Deceased.
CHHAGANLAL PURSHOTTAM JAVERI, of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant, residng at Dady Seth Agiary Street, outside the Fort ...Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of administration.
Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 5th day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
The 5th day of September, 1922.
Messrs. MADHAVJI AND CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C14307

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients, Messrs. KALOOMAL SHORIMAL AND COMPANY, carrying on business at Amritsar and other places in India intend to adopt the label ticket or device hereunder described as their trade-mark on Aniline and Alizarine dyes.
All persons having any objection to the use of the said label ticket or device on aniline and alizarine dyes are required to make the same with the reasons for such objection known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 54 Esplanade Road, Mercantile Bank Buildings, within the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which our clients will at the expiration of that period adopt the said label ticket or device as their trade-mark.
The said label may be inspected at the office of the undersigned on any week days during office hours.
DESCRIPTION OF THE LABEL.
A rectangular label or ticket to be called "Raja Gopichand", containing the representation of an Indian Gentleman seated on a chair with a white pugree on his head a dupeta round his neck and having from both shoulders, a black cont tight trousers and Indian shoes with the toes turned up, having near at hand a teapoy on which are placed tins of colours; with a kite on each top corner and with a panther's head on the right and left sides.
Dated this 6th day of September, 1922.
PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Kaloomall Shorimal and Co.,
C14251

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JOHN FRANCIS DIAS, of Bombay, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writng to us in our office No. 91-99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
All that piece or parcel of land of perpetual Fazandari tenure paying a fixed permanent annual rental of Rs. 6-8-0 to the Fazandar together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Matharpacady Road, Mazagaon, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 218 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, New Survey No. 1/3695, and bounded on the East partly by the property now or late of Dayaram Vithaldas Mehta and another and partly by the property now or lately belonging to the estate of Ebrahimbhoy Rowji, on or towards the West by the property now or late of Joseph Anthony Gonsalves and John Vincen Gonsalves, on or towards the North by the property now or late of Joas Allixo Baptista and on the South by the property now or lately belonging to the estate of Ebrahimbhoy Rowji, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 5916 and Street No. 26.
Dated this 12th day of September, 1922.
DALLAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C14308

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)
IMPORTANT TO TYPEWRITER DEALERS AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTIONS.
AUCTION SALE OF YOST TYPEWRITERS, SECOND-HAND TYPEWRITERS OF DIFFERENT MAKES, ACCESSORIES, RIBBONS, PAPERS, ETC., ALSO OFFICE FURNITURE.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will by order of Messrs The Yost Typewritter Co., sell by Public Auction on Wednesday, the 13th September, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sale Rooms, 123, Medows Street, Fort, the following:—
A number of Yost Typewriters of No. 20 model.
Second-hand Typewriter of Monarchs, Century, Yost, Oliver, Barlock, Noiseless, Remington Junior, Empire, Williams, Ideal Hammond, Underwood.
Typewriter Ribbons, Typewriter Carbon Paper, Typewriter papers, and Izapression paper.
Accessories:—Yost Copyholders, Eraser shilds, Copying Baths, Copying bath Lids, Type brushes, Leather case brief, Gem paper clips, Yost silencers, Typewriter oil, Note book holders, Wooden handle brushes, Rubber covers F'Cap, Rubber covers brief, Wire handle brushes, Celluloid caps, Simplex copyholders.
Duplicator Foolscap and Duplicator Brief.
Duplicator accessories:—Stencil Paper F'cap, Stencil Paper Brief, Disphragms F'cap, Disphragms Brief, Rubber Roller F'cap, Rubber Roller Brief, Roller Handle Brief, Silk Sheets F'cap, Silk Sheets Brief, Kleene, Stylus, Plates Brief, Correcting Fluid, Yost Rotary Stencil F'cap, Yost Rotary Stencil Brief, Purple Ink Tins, Yost Foolscap Type Stench, Yostograph Slate F'cap.
Furniture:—Table fans, Copy Press Machine, Iron safe with stand, Cash and Deed boxes, Bell Iron Rubber stand, etc.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th September, 1922.

MISTRY & CO.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 8021.
SALE AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE of household furniture by well-known makers, dining table, crockery, glassware, platedware, etc., etc.
On SUNDAY, the 17th September, 1922, at Soab Bungalow, opposite Jain Temple, Walkeshwar Road, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, very rich furniture comprising of dining table, dining room chairs, sideboards and dining waggon tea tables, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, jardiniers, writing tables, English steel cash box, silver show-cases, ornaments and pictures, hat-stand, almirahs, clothes presses, dressing chest of drawers and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware, platedware, cooking utensils, etc.
The property of a gentleman.
Catalogues will be printed and property is open to view.
MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th September, 1922.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

123, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 110 BAGS BETEL NUTS AND 12 CASES MACE.

On SATURDAY, the 16th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the Bank concerned and on accounts and risk of Messrs. Shamjee Premjee and Co., Bombay.

M J—110 Bags Betelnuts.
M J—12 cases Mace.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF DHARWAR COTTON.

On MONDAY the 18th inst at 5 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the Jatha of Mukadam Premjee Narenjee, 1st Pasta Lane No. 32-34, by order of Seth Gungaram Asharam and on accounts and risks of Messrs. K. H. Kayani and Co.

61 Bales of old Dharwar cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD SILVER DIAMOND AND RUBY JEWELLERY AND A PEARL NOSE RING OF 5 BIG PEARLS.

Pursuant to the consent decree made in Suit No. 1229 of 1919 (Balajee Bapujee Rane vs. Vithal Bapujee Rane and others and under instructions from the Commissioner High Court, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 26th inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at their rooms the undermentioned ornaments Joys and Jewellery and 5 big pearls of the nose ring.

Pair of Bajuband set with pearls, rubies, saphiers and brilliants, Vajratika set with pearls, Gold Jali, Gold armlets, Pendant of Kamani set with five pearls and valandis, Gold head ornament, pair of diamond earstuds, two small Peacock set with valandis and red and green stones, Tikli with pearls, neck ornaments, gold bangles, silver bangles, gold heads etc., etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

All the undermentioned properties will be sold at Lot No. 1, Wellesley Road, Bungalow.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE WELL FURNISHED BUNGALOWS AT POONA AND AT KIRKEE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla, & Mulla, Attorneys for the Executors of the late Mr. Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash, Messrs BENNETT & CO., will put up for sale by Public Auction the under mentioned immoveable properties on the premises at Weelesley Road, Poona, on SUNDAY, the 17th day of September, 1922 at 4 p.m. (Standard time).

LOT NO. 1.

Bungalows known as Sangam Bungalow and Cabin Bungalow—will be put up for sale in one lot.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Wellesley Road in Poona, Sub District Haveli with a bungalow and outhouse standing thereon and containing by admeasurements 4 acres and 20 Guntha's and bearing New Survey No. 76, Municipal No. 29-31 and bounded on the North by the G. I. P. Ry. siding, on or towards the East by the G. I. P. Ry Goods siding on or towards the South by the said Wellesley Road, and on or towards the West by the G. I. P. Ry. siding with the furniture and two wells in the compound.

LOT NO. 2.

1. All that piece or parcel of land at Kirkee in Cantonment lines containing by admeasurements 10111 sq. yds., with a bungalow and outhouse standing thereon bearing Survey No. 33 Municipal No. 2, and bounded on the East by Public Road, on the West by vacant land belonging to Government, and G. I. P. Ry. on the North by he property of Pestonji Cowasji bearing assessment No. 1 and on the South by Vacant land of the Government.,

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land in Kirkee Cantonment containing by admeasurements 5706 sq. yads., with a bungalow standing thereon and bounded on the East by Public Road called the Bombay Poona Road, on the West by open ground used for Race course, on the North by the property belonging to Pestonji Cowasji bearing assessment No. 22 and on the South by Government vacant land.

LOT NO. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land with the Bungalow out house and stables situate at Elphinston Road within the Cantonement lines at Kirkee containing by admeasurements 3855 sq. yds., or thereabouts bearing Old No. 31, New No. 37 and bounded on the East by open land of the Government, on the West by public Road called Elphinston Road and beyond that by Government Building, on the North by Government Building known as School Masters Bungalow and on the South by open Government Ground.

For further particulars and conditions of sale aply to Messrs Mulla & Mulla Attorneys for the Executors abovenamed or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 13th Sept. 1922.

VORA & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort.

opposite "The Imperial Bank."

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction sale of stock-in-trade of the well-known shop at Colaba Causeway of Canji Lalji deceased on 16th and 18th Saturday and Monday of September 1922, and on the following days at 1 p.m. (S. T.), containing diamond, emerald, ruby and pearl ornaments, curiosities, furniture, old coins, stamps, etc., good opportunity to jewellers, and merchants of curiosity shop and also to private purchasers, Messrs. VORA & CO., Auctioneers, will on 16th and 18th (SATURDAY and MONDAY), of September and on the following days at 1 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Attorneys for Seth Kalidas Lawji Trustee appointed by the will of Canji Lalji deceased the following stock-in-trade comprising of diamond, emerald, ruby and pearl ornaments, such as bracelets, necklace, earrings, booty, rings, English jewellery such as tie pin, broches, chain, stone ear-rings, rings, loose stones such as piroja, pokhraj, saturu, marble figures, old chinaware old stamps, old coins, toys, bead necklaces, jary table cloths, showcases, writing table, chairs, electric fans, weighing scale, gold and silver jewellery, etc.

On account and risk of the following parties—Mr. Sanfold.

1 broach.
Mr Edwards.
1 gold bracelets.
Mr. R. William
1 cigarette holder, 1 pair earrings.
Mr. I. Svee.
1 diamond ring.
Mr. H. Rani.
1 silver cigarette case, 1 silver table clock, 1 ring, 1 pin, 1 earring, 1 silver flower vase.

Property on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within five days.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th September, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 17 TONS TEAK SQUARES.

On TUESDAY, the 19th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Sitaram Shroff and on account and at the risk of Seth Esoofalli Mahomedalli.

Tons 16—13—1—2 teak squares 28 pieces B. M. & Co.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th September, 1922.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS

26, Apollo Street.

Tel. No. 8468.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 AMERICAN HANDLOOMS AND 1 SUTTLE FILLING MACHINE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of September 1922 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned and on account and at risk of Messrs. The Bharat Udhar Cloth Manifacturing Co. of Amritsar

1.45" American Loom, hand power by Reed Manufacturing Co. of America, 4 Harness, complete with Suttles, Boxes, etc.

1.36" American Loom hand power by Reed Manufacturing Co. of America, 2 Harness Cross Type complete with Suttles, boxes, etc.

1. Suttles Filling Machine Hand power complete.

All the above Machines are made of oakwood.

Terms 50 per cent deposit and delivery by the next day.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS 122, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DYE MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF ANNALINE DYES OF VARIOUS KINDS.

By the order of the office concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 18th September 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:

	Approx. weights. Llbs.
Acid Blue G.	538
Acid Blue R.	542
Basic Yellow	60
Vat Blue	1059
Vat Blue.	123
Sulphur Black	576
Direct Union Brown	97
Acid Black	5766
Acid Black	473
Acid Dark Blue	2279
Chrome Olive Brown	1024
Sulphur Khaki	5539
Acid Yellow	400¼

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th Sept, 1922.

MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE.

NOTICE.

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordinance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. Mussajee Jafferjee Government Auctioneers will hold a public auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on THURSDAY, 14th September 1922 at 2 p.m. of the following Stores:—

Lead M.H., mixed, and pure pigs, Brass, nickel cupro, Pewter, copper, aluminimum Ingots old, Brass, copper, aluminimum scrap canvas bucket, cells electric, cover canvas, Tents I. P. Flies and Walls, Helves of sorts, Chains, Ropes, glasses, Pumps, cable Electric, Lamp old, Stoves, Axespick heads, Felt old, Leather old, Watches, clocks, water bottles, Tubs, Shovels old, Gunny old, Cannas old, Tinold, Vices, locks, Durries, Barrowswheel, Blankets old, Anvels old, cordage cotton old, Tape old, Mamooties, Cordage Hemp, Enamel ware, web old, Jhools, Steel Cost Scrap, Iron wrought, Steel Mild Scrap, Tools, Bellows, Rags old cloths, wheels, Boxes of sorts, Mattree cases, sheets, Buckets, ground sheets, carts of sorts, Knives, Forks, Pipe hose old, Doosootie old, tanks, Balances spring, Camp kettles, Machinery of sorts, Drums, Bicycles, wool, cotton old, etc.,

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.

36 Main Street, Camp Poona.

R4886

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

No. 66, Hummum Street, Fort, Telephone No. 4082.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.
"MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STORES."

Auction Sale of a large quantity of Miscellaneous Medical Stores, consisting of Surgical, Dental and Veterinary Instruments, and a large variety of Medical and Surgical Appliances and Drugs in Bulk and Tablet form; 20,000lbs Wool double Cyanide in 4 lb. packet, 60,000 lbs. wool double in 1 oz. packet, and 40,000lbs. Wool Cotton Absorbant in 2 oz. packet.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 18th September, 1922, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Surplus Stores Depot, Colaba, (Barrack Master's Yard), opposite Old Colaba Railway Station, the above mentioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the office of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Amrut Building, Ballard Estate, or at the abovementioned place of sale or at the office of the undersigned and which will be read out at the commencement of the Auction Sale.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th September, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR.

Direction: Madan Theatres, Ltd.
Genl. Man. (Bombay Circuit) James McGrath.

A GREAT DRAMATIC EVENT!

Bandman's Eastern Circuit, Ltd. presents

ROBERT COURTNEIDGE
AND
W. E. HOLLOWAY'S LONDON CO.
in the Latest London Dramatic Successes

TO-DAY WED. 13th Sept. at 9-30 prompt
Claude Allister, Geo. Zucco and Cherry Hardy in the Great Drury Lane Triumph:
"THE GARDEN OF ALLAH"
BY ROBERT HICHENS.

To-morrow Thurs. 14th Sept. at 9-30 prompt
red Permain, Leslie Graham and Cherry Hardy in
"AMBROSE APPLEJOHN'S ADVENTURE"
The Comedy Breaking All Records at the Criterion, London.

FRI. 15th Sept. at 9-30 prompt
W. E. HOLLOWAY
IN
"ABRAHAM LINCOLN"
the beautiful historical play by John Drinkwater.

SAT. 16 Sept. at 9-30 prompt
CLAUDE ALLISTER, CHERRY HARDY and LESLIE GRAHAM in Sir GERALD Du MAURIER'S GREAT SUCCESS
"BULL-DOG DRUMMOND"
From Wyndham's Theatre, London.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.
Booking at ROSE & Co., Ld. up to 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR.

COMING! SEPT. 20TH.
THE AMAZING SUPER PICTURE.
MAN—WOMAN—MARRIAGE
MAN—WOMAN—MARRIAGE
MAN—WOMAN—MARRIAGE
featuring
DOROTHY PHILLIPS
and
Thousands of men and women, bare-back riders; Amazons, Barbaric dancers, Pagan beauties; thousands of horses, lions, tigers chimpanzees and bears.

!! FOR ONE WEEK MORE !!
OWING TO THE DEMAND OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC

IMPERIAL

PRESENTS
AN EXTRA SUPER PRODUCTION
MALTI-MADHAV
TOGETHER WITH
A REEL OF CHARMING DANCES
BY
Miss Lina Velentine
BOTH PRODUCED BY
Kohinoor Films Co.
DAILY 4 SHOWS—5,—7,—8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS ON SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS AT 3-30
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Benefit Performance! Benefit Performance!!
In aid of
THE MAHARASHTRA FREE LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION.
Under public Patronage
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
LATE Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE
will stage at the
GRANT ROAD, "BOMBAY THEATRE," BOMBAY.
Wednesday 13th Sept. 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
SHAHA-SHIVAJI
Friday 15th Sept. 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
MANAPMAN
Saturday 16th Sept. 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
and
Sunday 17th Sept. 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM.
Proprietors.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD. PHONE 3455.
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT.
TO-DAY at 5, 6-30, 8-30 and 10-15 p. m.
PEARL WHITE
IN
THE SENSATIONAL PATHE SERIAL
"THE QUEEN SEEKS DISTRACTION"
CONTINUOUS EPISODES OF
THRILLS——DANGER——MYSTERY
FIRST INSTALMENT TO-DAY
WITH SNUB POLLARD COMEDY.
SPECIAL MATINEES:
SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS AT 3-30.
NOTICE—Soldiers in Uniform admitted to Dress Circle at Half Price.

TO-NIGHT
at 9-30 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre,
FORT.
Dr. ALVARO
N. B.:—Seats booked at the Theatre.
RATES:
Rs. 5, 3, 2. 1 and As. 8.

ONCE AGAIN.

By the request of our numerous patrons, we are presenting again Hindoostan Cinema Film Co.'s Super production.

Ahiravan-Mahiravan Vadh.

An episode from the epic Ramayan, depicting Aryan life in ancient days; and recalling to our mind the heroism, courage and strength of the Aryan race of that time
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
POPULAR PRICES.
4 SHOWS DAILY.
Holidays Extra Show 3-30.
NEXT WEEK
PITRODHAR
OR
THE REDEEMER
A New Brilliant, Production of THE STAR FILMS, Ltd.

Here's a NOVELTY for You P
(Late "Star" Cinema)
Re-Opening under entirely New Proprietorship and Expert management of the "Imperial" proprietors in the name of
THE
NOVELTY!
CINEMA
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.
A Special Select Picture for the opening week
"THE CARNIVAL CHILD"
"THE CARNIVAL CHILD"
A "PATHE" Superb Comedy drama together with
"THE" GAZETTE and a
"SNUB POLARD" Comedy.
Shows daily—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30. Saturday Sunday & Bank Holidays, Extra Matinee 3-30
POPULAR PRICES: Rs. 2, 1, As. 12, 8, 6, 3
SPECIAL SEPARATE ARRANGEMENT for Ladies, Children & Family in Balcony
Reserved Seats at specially reduced Concession Rates As. 12 only.

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road.)
The great triumph of living photography, the screen master-piece that has cost full Fifteen Lakhs of Rupees to produce
KISMET
The tremendously powerful Islamic Story of Baghdad thousand years ago. The world-renowned stage play depicted on the Screen with sumptuous eclat, pomp and grandeur.
A Picture that has cost Rs 15,00,000
Specially secured for the Parsi New Year!
THE ARABIAN NIGHTS COME TO LIFE IN ALL THE
Mystery—Romance—A Whimsical Humour
"KISMET"
Opening 5 parts this week—Do not tarry!
It cost half a million—and it's worth it!
AN ORIENTAL DRAMA OF BAGHDAD THOUSAND YEARS AGO!
SOMETHING UNUSUAL—EXTRAORDINARY—UNPARALLELED—UNIQUE—INCOMPARABLE!
OTIS SKINNER
America's Greatest Romantic Character-Actor
Exceeds in this Screen-version His Supreme Stage Success
A STAGGERING,—STUPENDOUS,—SUMPTUOUS—SCREEN SENSATION!!
AN ORIENTAL MASTER-PIECE—FROM END TO END!
The Programme includes a Billy Rodhes Comedy: "Tom, Dick and Harry;" and The New Screen Magazine
(Showing the Wedding Trousseau of Princess May.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)
To-night:—5-30; 7; 8-45; & 10-30; p.m. (S.T.)

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H. H. THE
Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad
OF BARODA
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI.
will stage at the
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,
on Wednesday the 13th September 1922
CHARITY PERFORMANCE
In aid of the "BRAMHIN SUBHA"
VIDYA-HARAN
(at 8-30 p.m.)

AMUSEMENTS

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6, 8 and 10 P. M.
VICTOR HUGO'S
IMMORTAL STORY
"LES MISERABLE"
Please note special timing to day at 6, 8 and 10 P. M.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
A PARSI SOCIAL SKIT
featuring
The late Miss Gohur and Master Mohun, Mr. Chhapgar and Mr. Dalibs Sarkari.
"BOODHA BOOBUKH"
Written by the well-known Gujrati Writer, Mr. GULFAM.

FERGUSSON COLLEGE TILAK MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "CHRONICLE"

Sir,—You have done well in ventilating the Fergusson College Tilak Memorial affair by commenting on it editorially. As the joint Secretaries of the Bombay Branch of the Collection Committee, we owe an explanation to the subscribers for holding out to them an assurance about the site that would be chosen for raising the Memorial, especially in view of the explanation which the Hon. Dr. Paranjpye has given to a Press representative. We hope our explanation will go a great way in putting the whole affair in its right perspective.

It must be admitted that the statement made by the Hon. Dr. Pranjpye to the Press representative might be, strictly speaking, formally and technically true; and what he told to the students might have been his personal opinion which was later on confirmed by the Board. But it is equally true that by that time all the proposals relating to the exact form of the Memorial—whether it was to be a statue or a bust—were necessarily tentative and dependent upon the collection of funds. And naturally it might be that the students who called upon the Principal did not secure a definite assurance at that stage, either from him or later on from the Board, for a particular site. But it cannot certainly be asserted that the students were not definite about the necessity of having a conspicuous site in the college premises, or that the college authorities had no information of this demand of the students. In fact, there were open discussions about the selection of the site, and the Amphi theatre, its balcony, a quandrangle formed by the chemical and physical laboratories and the fountain site were some of the rival suggestions. We have good reasons to believe—although, being then in Bombay we were not parties to the discussion—that the question of site was introduced by the students when they called upon the Principal, and although no specific site was mentioned or a definite assurnance taken in the matter, as students themselves were not then precise about it, they carried an impression that there would be no difficulty in the matter of securing a suitable site as it was simply a matter of detail after an assurance for accepting the statue (or bust) was given, and any site asked for might be given as a matter of course. The workers in the Bombay Branch were consquently given tounderstand along with others that the affairs was virtually settled and that there would be no difficulty in meeting the wishes of the students' world in respect of the selection of site. All the further steps were taken on this understanding to the knowledge of the College authorities who, prior to their recent decision, did nothing to remove this *consfide* understanding to encourage which, as they now allege, they had given no room.

The original plan of the Committee was to raise money sufficient for a full-seize statue and all attempts were directed to that end. Nay, while the collection work was brisk Prof. P. M. Limaye who was then advising the students had been to Bombay and we had called upon the sculptor Mr. Bhatre and secured from him the estimates for a full seize, statue; but when it was found after six months that sufficient money was not forthcoming the idea was given up and a bust was decided upon. Even then the idea was to have a pedastal and a conopy at a cost of Rs. 4,000, and by the time the collection were nearly closed Prof. Limaye and Mr. Bhide had a talk with the well-known Ranade Contractors who agreed to exeute the work without charging any profits or costs of of supervision. These facts will clearly show that the decision of the Board to accept the present of students was arrived at irrespectatively of the exact from of the Memorial, and it cannot be said that the resolution of the Board was subject to the acceptance of the site now proposed by it, viz., the Mandalik Library. Under these circumstances the comments of the "Kesari" cannot be said in spirit to be far wise off the mark, and the subscribers for the memorial have a right to ask the college authorities to make a statement of the reasons for refusing to accede to the unanimous voice of the students' world for a suitable and conspicuous site in the college presincts. We hope the college authorities would do well to make such a statement without mincing matters.

As stated above, the subscriptions were raised by holding out a prospect of a statue in a conspicuous place in the open college presincts and many of the subscribers have paid on that understanding, we, therefore, owe to them this explanation with an apology, if necessary, for having held out such expectation. They will judge for themselves the best course under the circumstances. Individually we very much regret the unwillingness of the college authorities to graciously fall in, with the unequivocally expressed sentiments of the students by granting the site so earnestly sought after. We endorse the resolutions passed recently in a meeting held in Bombay for protesting against the decision of the Board. But we still hope that the college authorities will see their way to reconsider the decision and accede to the wishes of the students by finding out a way to compromise. Lastly, we only beg to emphasise that the Tilak Memorial in the Fergusson College has a special value and no body should so handle the matter as to jeopardise the intention of the organisors of the movement of housing the memorial in the college premises:—

Yours, etc.
N. G. JOSHI,
P. M. BHIDE.

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

BY "KRISTODAS."

State V. Company Management of Railway

The Railway advisory Committee has responded very well to public opinion by declaring in favour of state management of Railways by a pretty large majority. The minority consists of three representatives of European Chambers of Commerce and the Honorable Sir Dinshaw Wacha. Sir Dinshaw Wacha's adhesion to the Company's cause should not be construed one way or the other as he has been a consistent advocate of Company management of railways since a very long time. He has taken up the position, which is theoretically perhaps quite an inconstable one, that management of Railways by private Companies conduces to regularity, systematic working and profit. The Railway Committee, however, gave a crushing rejoinder to all such theortical dissertations when they observed that none of these applies to the peculiar political conditions of this country. As we urged in our last issue and as the Indian Merchants' Chamber have also urged in their representation, whatever may be the theortical advantages of Company management and whatever may be its advantages in foreign countries we are not to be guided in our decision by any of these aspects. What we have to look to is primarily and fundamentally the political conditions of this country and the system which will suit us the best situated as we are. We are, therefore, glad that the Railway Advisory Committee has decided in favour of State management of Railways by a large majority and clearly shows the trend of Indian opinion on this importat question. It now rests with the Indian Legislature to give a clear mandate to the Government with regard to the taking over of the management of the East Indian and the Great Indian peninsula Railways.

Frauds Against Swadeshi.

Many of us fairly know the causes which are responsible for the failure of the Swadeshi movement when it was inaugurated with such a fanfare of trumpets at the time of the Bengal partition. It was our own manufacturers who disregarding the good of the country as a whole and paying attention only to their own individual good went in for a series of frauds upon the unsuspecting public, palming off as Swadeshi stuff goods made in England. This lesson of the past was always brought to the attention of the people byMahatma Gandhi and several of our leading publicists who did not fail to sound to a tocsin of alarm warning the manufacturers against the temptation of committing similar frauds during the present Swadeshi agitation. Unfortunately, for our country, these frauds are being still perpetrated and an innocent, unsuspecting and patriotic public is deluded into purchasing piece goods apparently Swadeshi but really made in England and only bleached here or made in local mills from foreign yarn. The various ingenious frauds committeed in connection with the Khaddar have several times been exposed already. An esteemed friend has drawn my attention to a piece of Dhoti bearing on it marks stamped in Gujerati likely to lead the unwary to suppose that it is manufactured in this country. As a matter of fact, this and similar numerous consignments have all been imported from the United Kingdom and yet these Gujerati marks with some patriotic colouring given to them is sufficient to deceive the people. Manchester manufacturers are thus abetting Indian importers in passing off as Swadeshi articles which can claim no title to be called as such. Similar complaints have been received with regard to manufactures of Japan. Thus indenting firms, Indian manufacturers, foreign manufacturers, and retail merchants of all these goods form a deliberate ring to commit, what cannot be called by any other name, a fraud upon the people of India in the name of Swadeshi. Christ drove out with a whip all the men who were selling and bargaining in the court-yard of the temple converting the temple of God into a market place. This ring of our own manufacturiers and merchants and foreign manufacturers has introduced the same demon worship in the court-yard of the temple of Mother India whose sacred worship they have prostituted for enriching themselves and for stabbing the Swadeshi movement in its back. Who is the most guilty in this crime? Our own people who lend a hand to such frauds should bear upon their shoulders more responsibility as it is their own country which they are harming with the help and assistance of foreign manufacturers.

Railwoy Employees and Indian Legislature

My attention was drawn recently by an esteemed member of the Indian Legislature to an order issued by one of the Indian railways on the streng-th of a resolution passed by the Railway Board, that railway employees should not approach members of the Indian Legislature with regard to their grievances. This order was apparently passed under the regulations of the Official Secret Act. and Government Servants in conduct Rules. The question thus arises as to whether members of both the Imperial and Local Councils are to be considered as a mere outside public to whom no communication can be made by either the railway or Government servants. There would be a storm in the United Kingdom if any railway Company there or any Government Department were to issue instructions to the employees not to have any consultation with Members of Parliament. Our Councils, however, are to be treated with scant respect by the services and the result is seen in the issuing of such meaningless and arbitrary orders and notifications. The meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Railwaymen of India and Burma has rightlyprotested against this decision of the Government of India holding the communication of employees' grievances to me mbers of the Councils as a breach of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules. This meeting considered the order as arbitrary and urged modification of the Conduct Rules so as to enable the employees to seek redress by appealing to the people's representatives in the Councils. Such a taboo against ventilation of grievances by employees is calculated to lead to deeper and more underground ferment and unrest and not to engender any feeling of quiet and indifference as must have been the object of the authorities issuing such orders. Such order are on a line with orders issued by board of Directors of some company asking their employees not to have any outsiders in their unions.

The Conduct of Lascars.

Reuter has sent a fairly long summary of the report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the circumstances which led to the disaster which met the "Egypt." An interested press took this opportunity to indulge in the filthiest vilification of Lascars, a class of public servants, who distinguished themselves in no small manner during such an acute critical period as the War. It is gratifying to learn that the Commission has not given credence to any of the mischievous stories of men like Captain Carr and have clearly stated that the fault principally lay with bad leadership and want of discipline. The vindication thus made of the Lascarswill give satisfaction to all in this country whether Englishmen or [illegible] have been the admirers of these vigilant and conscientious sail[illegible]

The report lays emphasis upon the necessity of regular boat drills. Such boat drills are very rare on board the steamers. When I went to Europe last year there was no boat drill on any day during the whole voyage, nor was any attempt made to familiarise the passengers with the use of life-belts etc. When I came back some time ago on one of the bigger mail boats, there was a boart drill once but the passengers where not informed of that, nor were they required to attend such a drill. Regulations should be made to arrange for boat drills once or twice in a voyage and also to acquaint the passengers with the use of life belts and the method and manner in which each passenger should go to his boat with his life belt whenever any eventualities occurred. Such requirements should not be allowed to remain merely dead letters but passengers as well as the crew should be obliged to observe them faithfully. The P. & O. Company which has spent millions in bringing to the present level its big fleet will no doubt adopt such other expedients as may be recommended to increase the efficiency of their service and to minimise the dangers of sea voyage.

CABLE QUOTATIO S.

EGYPTIAN COTTON,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Sept, 11th.

Months.	To-day's Price.
[illegible]	16 45+10
[illegible]	16 65+10
Nov.	16 70+10
[illegible]	16 75+10
[illegible]	16 80+10
[illegible]	16 90+10
[illegible]	17 05+10
April	17 15+10
[illegible]	17 30+10

CLOSING PRICE;

Liverpool, Sept. 7th.

Months.	To-day's Price.
[illegible]	12 56+17
[illegible]	12 39+36
Nov.	12 30+36
Dec.	12 26+36
Jan.	12 20+35
Feb.	12 18+35
Mar.	12 17+36
April	12 13+36
May	12 09+33
June	12 03+34
July	11 9?+31
August	11 92+32

Tone:—Steady

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept, 7th

G. Broach.		8 00
" "	Fully Good	8 40
" "	Fine	8 80
" "	Sc. 1 Oomra Good	9 95
" "	" Fully Good	10 35
" "	" Fine	10 75
F. G. Broach Good		10 80
" "	Fully Good	11 20
" "	Fine	11 60
F. G. Somra Good.		7 90
" "	Fully Good	8 30
" "	Fine	8 70

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTO",

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Sept. 12.

To-day Reuter reported a drop of 29 points in New York futures. The market eased on Southern and Wall Street selling, and on long liquidation. The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 471 and going down by a rupee advanced to Rs. 474 on buying by Japanese Houses and Offices. It eased from this level to Rs. 471½ on an office selling, and the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 472. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 470. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 470 and advanced to Rs. 473 on Bull operators buying and closed easier at Rs. 471. Fine M. G. Oomra September opened at Rs. 484, and steadily advanced to Rs. 490 on buying by the Bull clique. Some straddle business was done by an office who sold new Oomra and bought September. F. M. G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 419 and eased to Rs. 416 on selling by an office, the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 417½. F. G. M. G. Bengal December-Januscy was Rs. 352/3 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain quiet and the demand was nominal.

OOMRA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Sept. 12th

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	.. April/May	..	471
Fully Good Bengal	.. Dec. Jan.	..	350
Fine Oomra	.. Dec./Jan.	..	4 6
" "	.. Sept.	..	487 1/2

B. I. A. QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 12th

			Rs
F. G. Broach	.. April/May	..	471
Fully Good Bengal	.. Dec./Jan.	..	350
Fine Oomra	.. Dec./Jan.	..	4 6
" "	.. Sept.	..	488

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 12th

Description.	Super Fine	F. Good	Good Fine	
M. G. Bengal and Sind				
Punjab	375	365	335	..
M. G. Oomra's No. 3 ..	490	470	455	.. ..
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	530	510	495	.. ..
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	515	495	480	.. ..
M. G. Broach	505	495	485	..

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 11th Sept 1922.

Cotton	1155 Bs
Wheat	4339 Owts.
Linseed	1539 "
Rape, etc	171 "
Gingellyseed	Nil "
Poppyseed	26 "
Groundnuts	1310 "
Castorseed	2813 "
Bajri	2348 "
Myrabolams	Nil "
Cocoanuts	3 04 "
Mowrseed	1176 "
Gram	1.01 "
Jowar	651 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	615 "
Rajee	[illegible] "
Coal	[illegible] Tons

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, Sept, 12th.

WEEKLY REPORT.

	1922-1923 Rs.	1921-1922 Rs.
Receipts for the bi-week from 8th Sept. to 11 Sept. 1922	2,928	13.011
Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 11th Sept. 1922	12 300	36,678
Shipment for the bi-week from 8th Sept. to 11th Sept, to Europe ..	7,464	4.117
China, Japan and Coast Ports	8,43	91
Total ..	8,307	4,208
Total shipments from 1st September 1922 to 11th Sept 1922 Europe ..	15,158	22,159
China, Japan and Coast Ports	10. 95	21.370
Total ..	25 353	43,5 9
Afloat in Harbour Europe	1,021	11, 3s
" " China, Japan and Coast Ports ..	10,990	21,316

BOMBAY SECURITIES QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 12th

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 19/32
Bank Demand	1-3 19,32
Doc. Acceptance 2 m/s	1-3 19/16
Fcs Demand	370
American Dollars	349
Hongkong Dollars	240
Shanghai	270
Japan	157
Singapore	190

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS,

Bombay, Sept. 8th.—8 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	..54 0 0	9 7 0
Wheat, white Cawnpore 70-80	53 0 0	9 6 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	..55 0 0	9 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	.. 9 0 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	.. 9 0 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	..11 0 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	..12 12 0	13 5 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	..12 8 0	13 0 0
Teeliseed, White 80-85	..82 0 0	16 0 0
Teeliseed, Gujar 75-29	..77 0 0	15 8 0
Teeliseed, Gujar 80-85	..72 0 0	14 8 0
Teeliseed Black ..	..15 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White ..	..13 0 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts ..	..67 0 0	13 8 0
Mowrasseed ..	.. 7 6 0	7 12 0
Barley	..40 0 0	..
Castorseed ..	..56 0 0	11 0 0
Cotton Seeds Ready-Delivery	35 0 0	5 3 0
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	..	
Wheat, Aug-Sept.	..	
Linseed, May	..	
Linseed, Sept.	..	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Sept. 12.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 27-0-6.
Bars gold forward, 27-1-6.
Bars silver ready, 92-9.
Bars silver 1st settlement, 92-8.
Bars silver 2nd settlement, 92-8.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 17/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 9/16.
On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 19/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 5/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/3 25/32.
Bank's buying T T, 1/3 21/32.
Bank's buying D D, 1/3 11/16.
Tone of Exchange—Quiet market.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs 372.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 392.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 382.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 168.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 163.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 200.
On Shanghai—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 270.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 180.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 349.
London gold ready—sh. 92-6.
London silver ready—d. 35-4.
London silver forward—d. 35-4.
Tone of Silver—Quiet, India bought, Continent sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—Dollars 4.45-3/8.
French Exchange—Frcs 58.10.
Swiss Exchange—Frcs 25.58.
Belgium Exchange—Frcs 61.50.
Italian Exchange—Liras 103.00.
German Exchange—Mrks 6600.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 57/8.
5 per cent War Loan, 83.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 100.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 100/12.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926, 100/6.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1935, 100/6.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 103/12.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 65.

SHARES.

The market closed steady with small business.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1355, India 108. Central 34 xd, Tata Bank 15/12 and Eastern 80.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 3920, Alliance 320 n, Apollo 72/8. Birla Mills 82/8, Bombay Cotton 1040, Bombay Dyeing 1450, Bradbury 975, Century 732/8 xd, Central India 4700, Colaba Land 2120, Cooria 263/12, Crescent 462/8, Edward Sassoon 440 xd, Elphinstone 133/12, Fazulbhoy 1245, Gokak 231/4, Indian Bleaching 205, Indore-Malwa 607/8 xd, Jamshed Mfg 410, Kastoorchand 800, Khatao 575, Kilachand Mills 16/4 xd, Kohinoor 2250, Luxmi Cotton 5600, Madhavrao Scindia 215, Madhowji 425, Mathuradas 700, M Petit 4700 n, Meyer Sassoon 290, Morarji 6900, New Great 760, New City 610, Pabani 790. Pearls 950. Phoenix 825, Planet 220 n, Shapurji 307/8, Simplex 700, Standard 2475, Swadeshi 4790, Tata Mill 1075 and Vishnu Cotton 2350.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 475, Bombay-Burma 495, Bombay-Burma N I 135, Bt. Burma Pet. 7/10, Bombay Tramway 117/8, Bombay Steam 210, Bundi Cement 39, Indian Cement 275, Katni ord 235, Katni def 1150, New India 18, Shivrajpur 29, Tata Iron ord 55, Tata Iron def 206/4, Tata Hydro 780, Tata Oil 40 and Scindia Steam 7/4.

SHARE REPORTS,

BANKS.

Name	Paid up Amount	Face Value,	Div. paid	Last Div.	Quotation to buy
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	100	100	Feb-Aug.	9%	120
Alliance ..	100	..	Jan-Aug.	7%	190
Baroda ..	80	100	Jan-July	7%	10
Imperial ..	500	500	Jan-July	40%	1355
" Contributory ..	125			10	37/8
[illegible] ..	[illegible]	100	Jan-July	7½	08
[illegible] ..	[illegible]	80	Feb-Oct.	7%	34 xd
Lloyds Bank ..	22 1/2	75	..	as. 8	15/12
Chartered Bank ..	£5	£5	Apr-Oct.	13/3	£ 17
Eastern ..	£5	£10	..	8	80
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ..	$125	$125	..	£ 3	£ 11
Mercantile Bank of India ..	£ 12 1/2	..	..	16%	£ 58/4
Bank of Morvi ..	10	25	Feb-Oct	6%	18

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad Dholka ..	100	100	Mar-Sept.	9	3/4%	120
Ahmedabad Prantij ..	600	600	..	11	1 3%	840
Amritsar Patty	100	100	..	8	1/4%	100
Central Provinces	100	100	..	6%		88 xd
Chaparmukh Silghat ..	100	100	..	3%		55
Dond-Baramate Khuina ..	100	100	Feb-Aug.	2	1/2%	62
Bagirhat. ..	100	100	..	4%		105
Larkhana ..	100	100	..	4%		92
Mandura ..						
Bhon ..	90	100	Feb Aug.	4	7/8%	83 xd
Pachora ..						
Jamner ..	100	100	Feb-Aug.	2	1/2	60
Sara Sirsi-gunj ..	70	100	Mar-Sept.	4	1/4%	65
Shahnote Narowal ..	10b	100	Apr-Oct.	5%		79 xd
Sindh Light ..	100	100	Jan.-Jan.	11%		110
Tapti Valley ..	500	500	Mar-Sept.	8	1/2%	585
Upper Sindh Light ..	100	100	Feb-Aug.	..		64

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland ..	10	10	July	3-10		39
Bamankus ..	5	..	..	..		4
Central mining ..	10	..	..	33	1/2%	28
Indian Cement	250	250	..	20		215
Katni Cement ord. ..	100	100	..	10		238
" Def'd ..	40	40	..	184	10	1150
Shivrajpur ..	10	10	..	6-9-6		29

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	150	3020
Alliance cotton ..	100	100	..	40	329 n
Appollo ..	80	80	Feb-Jan.	6	72 8
Birla mills ..	100	100	Apr-Sept	6	83/8
By. Cotton	500	500	Sep-Dec.	100	1040
By. Dyeing ..	250	250	Mar-apr.	96	1350
Bradbury ..	250	250	June-Nov.	100	975
Bombay Industrial ..	100	100	..	15	78
Century ..	100	100	Apr-Sep.	73	732/8xd
Cent. India ..	500	500	May-Nov.	225	470
Colaba Land ..	700	700	March	130	2120
Cooria ..	100	100	June-Dec.	25	263 12
Crescent ..	100	100	July-Dec.	50	462/8
Garriabhoy ..	250	250	..	110	..
David ..	250	250	Apr-Sep.	45	..
Dawn ..	250	250	Mar-Apr.	80	1100
E. D. Sassoon United ..	7 1/2	10	Sep.	as. 5	6 14
Edward Sassoon ..	200	200	Mar-Aug.	25	440 xd
Elphinstone	100	100	June	25	133 12
Fazulbhoy ..	250	250	..	130	1245
Framji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	200	2100
Globe ..	100	100	Mar-Sep.	20	195
Gokak ..	100	100	..	30	231/4
Indian Bleaching	100	100	May.	10	205
Indore Malwa	100	100	Aug-Feb	65	607/8 xd
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	May-Oct.	65	410
Kastoorchand	500	500	July-Dec.	80	800
Khatao ..	100	100	Apr-Nov.	35	5.5
Kilachand mill's ..	25	25	Aug-Jan.	1	1/3 16/4 xd
Kohinoor ..	500	500	Mar-Aug.	80	2250 xd
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Apr.-Oct.	500	5600
Madhavrao Scindia ..	100	100	..	20	214
Madhowji ..	100	100	July-Dec.	20	425
Mathuradas	500	500	May-Nov.	50	700
Mancokji Petit ..	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	400	4700 n
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Aug.	30	290
Morarji ..	1000	1000	Apr-Nov.	400	6900
New Great ..	200	200	Mar-Sep.	70	760
New City ..	100	100	..	60	6.0
Pabani ..	250	250	..	90	790
Pearls ..	250	250	July-Dec.	90	950
Phoenix ..	100	100	Mar-Aug	120	825
Premier ..	100	100	May	..	142/0
Planet ..	100	100	Dec-Aug.	15	220
Presidency Mills ..	125	125	Aug-Jan.	25	233/8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	100	Apr-Aug.	10	130
Shapurji ..	100	101	Aug-Sept	25	307/8
Sholapur ..	1000	1000	Apr-Oct.	1000	1800
Simplex ..	250	250	Jan-Dec.	70	700
Standard ..	500	500	Apr-Sept.	135	2475
Swan ..	250	250	Mar.-Aug.	70	1 00
"Swadeshi" ..	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	479
Tata Mill ..	500	500	May-Oct.	90	1075
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	2350

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity	188	100	..	8 o/o	130
Andhra Valley	1000	1000	..	2	185
Bombay. Electric Supply & Tramway ..	52	52	..	6	117 8
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan	30	730

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock ..	102	125	..	25	475
B. Burma T. Corpo ..	125	125	..	25	495
B. Burma N.I.	80	125	..	10	135
By. Flour ..	500	500	Jan-Aug.	15 o/o	1500
Bt. Burma Pet ..			Mar-Oct.	as 3.	7/10
By. Steam ..	250	250	Oct. Re. 41/2%		3 0
Kemp & Co. ..	200		July.	20	140
Maroks ..	100		..	15	92
New India Insur. ..	25	250	..	..	3
Oriental Govt. Life ..	50	200	April	30%	350
Phillips ..	40		July	10%	44
Port Canning	1000		Sept	8%	66
Scindia Steam	30	30	..	..	1
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept	4 o/o	85
Def'd ..	30	30	Sept	2½	206 4
S. Ord. ..	75	75	..	..	..
M. Def ..	498	498	..	..	..
Tata Oil ..	100	100	..	..	40
Thackers Co. ..	..	..	..	..	190

THE
POLSON PRIZE
OF
RUPEES 300

for a correct Forecast of the Winners of the Poona Races on Saturday 9th September is awarded to:

Mr. C. R. JONES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY QUARTERS,
PAREL.

whose Forecast contained the most winning horses' names, as follows: "SOME SCRIBE", "FESTIVITY", "AMIN" and "CHUMMY."

¶ Other competitions of different kinds will be held from time to time for the benefit of users of POLSON'S COFFEE and BUTTER in which those competitors, who were unlucky in the present one, may be more fortunate.

INSIST on POLSON'S and REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

PRESENTS GIVEN TO CONSUMERS.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 12th Sept. 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 12th Sept. 1921.	June 1st to 12th Sept. 1920.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts	In. Cts
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0.12	65.94	76.34	38.08
Fort (St George's Hospital).	0.20	61.30	79.12	43.43
Esplanade (Gen. Tel. Hospital) ..	0.25	61.70	72.18	42.17
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0.25	66.82	77.72	42.53
Kemp & Co., (Cumballa Hill)	..	..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Sept. 11th

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 12 n.m. 3 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. (sea level) ..	29.701
Temperature of Air .. .. Degrees ..	79 7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.7
Dew Point	75.5
Relative humidity of Air	0.872
Extent of cloudy sky (one whole sky cloudy—10)	8.0
Maximum temperature of Air	83 3
Minimum do do	76.8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ..	E3E, WNW. W.
Movement of Wind do .. .. miles.	95
Fall of Rain .. .. .. Inches.	0.21
Total fall during months	3.06
Do. do. Year	65 84
Estimated fall of rain up to 12th ..	0.10

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 12th September 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the north and lighty clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Delhi and Hissar. Night temperature was above normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Mainpuri humidity is in excess. Night temperature was above normal at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.74" of rain while Jodhpur and Kotah had 0.47" and 0.21" respectively. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and in Rajputana humidity is in excess. Night temperature was above normal in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Gujarat and locally in Central India West and Kathiawar. Ahmedabad reports a heavy fall of 2.80" and Indore of 2.55" while Rajkot had 0.13", Bhavnagar Para 0.34", Bhuj 0.10", Surat 0.79" and Deesa 0.10". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature was below normal in east Kathiawar and in south Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has decreased but has been nearly general. Hoshangabad reports 0.75", Khandwa 1.86" Akola 0.51", Nagpur 0.18" and Chanda 0.35". Skies are moderately clouded and at Saugor and Khandwa humidity is in excess. Day temperature was below normal at Khandwa, Akola and Amraoti.

The Konkan.—Bombay and Ratnagiri report 0.12" and 0.53" of rain respectively. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports 0.11" Nizamabad 0.35" and Hyderabad 0.13" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded.

General Remarks.—The disturbance from the Bay has moved westwards to the neighbourhood of Central India West and lies as a shallow low pressure area. The monsoon has been weak in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat and the Central Provinces and local in the Konkan, Hyderabad, Central India West, Rajputana and Kathiawar. A few falls have occurred in the north Bombay Deccan, Malabar and south Madras. Falls exceeding one inch amount to 2.80" at Ahmedabad, 2.55" at Indore and 1.86" at Khandwa. Night temperature remained above he average in the Punjab and upper Sind.

Forecast.—An extension of rain is likely in Cutch and Kathiawar and may occur in Sind.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 11th September 1922.

The depression from the Bay has moved to the central districts of the Central Provinces and has given heavy rain in the Central Provinces. The western disturbance has not yet crossed the north-west frontier. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chotta-Nagpur, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and north Hyderabad and local in Assam, the east United Provinces, Central India, Malabar, south Hyderabad and Coorg. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, east Rajptana, Gujarat and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Dibrugarh two inches; Cuttack one and a half; and Seoni, Parbhani three.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 12TH OF SEPT. 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of Previous day.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PUNJAB—						
Bushire	105 2	87.5	60	..	9.83	—3.87
Do. 7th	90.1	74.5	93	..	6	—0.83
Jask	91.8	1.6	81	..	0	—0.09
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 11th	84.4	74.9	82	..	0	—0.15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	105 2	87.5	60	..	0.83	—3.87
Rawalpindi	95.0	68.1	71	..	7.16	—3.15
Lahore	95 3	81 9	77	..	1.97	—1.99
Hissar	97.9	71.2	77	..	12.63	+3.23
Ambala	95 0	67 8	83	..	22.40	+4.39
Delhi	93.0	1.6	84	..	17.68	—2.05
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri	94.8	0.5	93	0.04	30.66	+5.03
Jhansi	94.0	72 8	85	..	38 0	+3.76
Cawnpore	92 3	01.6	85	..	31.40	+11.27
Allahabad	92 6	82.3	69	..	26.93	+6.25
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	101.5	0.4	59	..	0	—2.15
Karachi	87.1	0.2	83	..	1.69	—2.12
Ajmer	90 4	0.7	59	..	10.53	—1.60
Jaipur	92 8	58.4	24	..	..	..
Kotah	92 0	72 2	50	0.21	24 59	+2.03
Mount Abu	72.1	0	93	0.74	18.60	—0.25
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	91.0	75.6	90	0.10	9.77	—2.85
Dwarka	86.8	0 1	87	..	5.10	5 19
Veraval	84.1	0 2	93	0.06	6.72	—2.61
Rajkot	89.2	73 0	92	0.13	13.60	—2.19
Bhavnagar Para ..	87

CRICKET IN POONA.

SECOND DAY'S PLAY.

EUROPEANS ALL OUT FOR 267 RUNS.

	Runs.
PARSIS—1st Innings	295
PARSIS—2nd Innings ... (for 5 wkts)	75
PRESIDENCY—1st Innings	267

On the second day of the Cricket Tournament in Poona the Europeans made 267 runs in their first venture, Hosie contributing 44, Cooper 41 and Travers 39. The Presidency score thus fell short of that of their opponents by 28.

The Parsis, in their second knock at the wicket, fared worse, and could scrape together only 75 runs at the loss of 5 wickets, losing good bats like Gandhi Mistry and Driver.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 12.

In the first round of the Tournament was proceeded with on Tuesday punctually to the minute. Wall and Phillips, the overnight not-outs, coming out to face Bhappoo and Daruvalla. The former opened out to Phillips who courteously conceded a maiden. Wall evidently not subscribing to such conventions opened the day's account by slashing Daruvala's first, smart fielding, however, reducing the stroke to a single. Phillips was not slow to take up the hint, and punished a loose delivery from Bhappoo, which brought in the first boundary. Wall signified appreciation my neatly cutting Daruvala for four. The third decade was thus telegraphed which was quickly followed by fourth, ineffective stingless bowling on the off-wicket being chiefly responsible. This was early perceived and remedied, Kalapesi and Jamshedji being ordered to the front.

This double change gave proof of the excellent judgment at the Parsee headquarters for the last score up remained stationary for full quarter of an hour, during which time nine runs were wrested with difficulty. The lull was then followed by a crash, for before a single more run could be annexed and the first half century hoisted there was a shout of an appeal. The umpire upheld it, and Capt. Wall was seen striding back to the pavilion for a fault of obstruction. Kalapesi did the damage. The Phillips-Wall partnership for the first wicket was the exact counterpart of the Parsee innings, Mistri having fallen at 51.

Wall had played correct cricket contributing 22.

A. C. Greenfield, one of the best props of the Presidency batting, now joined Phillips, and another interesting, if less stable, partnership followed. Greenfield began by hoisting the half century amidst plaudits. Kalapesi at this stage sent down some rash bad-length balls which Phillips refused. The latter batsman soon had a taste of fortune's favours, being dropped in the slips in a hot smauce, off Kalapesi. Jamshedji was, however, getting better and better with every over, and kept the batsmen guessing all the time. Seventy, then eighty, appeared, and one more, when Jamshetji exacted his first toll through Vajifdar, who held Phillips at "point," of a soft chop. Phillips who put in a useful 32 apeared as the counterpart of Driver of the Parsee opening stand. played with the same refreshing freedom, and put his side's venture on a sound footing (81—2—32).

A CHAPTER OF DISASTER.

The chapter of disaster to the Presidency front line was by no means yet concluded, for the same cycle was repeated two runs later, and four minutes after Hosie became associated with Greenfield as a result of Phillips' departure. Jamshetji was putting a lot of twist on his slow dropping balls, which the dashing bat of Greenfield could with difficulty control, and then there was a safe pair of hands to the slips called Vajifdar. The catch which dismissed Greenfield was certainly the most brilliant brought off so far, Vajifdar freely measuring the ground but never let go of the leather.

The outgoing batsman played in none of his usual style, and was evidently stuck up against the Parsee left-hander. Greenfield contributed 22 to the total score of 81 at the fall of the third wicket.

Three of the best bats down, and two centuries behind, the Presidency skipper became associated with Hosie, and in correct style kept his end up the while runs were piled up. The third change in the Parsee attack was now effected, Vajifdar being put on in place of Kalapesi. Hosie soon got the measure of Vajifdar's method of attack, while Travers mastered it so well that the first century was brough on, two hours after the start. Runs came in singles and two's punctuated at regular intervals with well-placed boundaries, Travers being particularly aggressive.

Nothing mentionable transpired in the period preceding the point of time when a temporary cessation of the play was made for lunch, when the score stood at 132.

AFTER LUNCH.

When the resumption of the play was made after lunch, a further and serious disaster befell the Presidency batting. Bowling was again in charge of Jamshetji and Kalapesi, and though the latter continued to be costly and was soon replaced by Mistri, the slow left-hander continued to excel himself. As a result of a boundary off Kalapesi's first ball, followed by some singles here and there, 140 appeared seven minutes after the re-start. Six runs more, and Jamshetji annexed to his credit his third wicket by sending back the Presidency skipper for playing a straight one with his pads. Travers put in a good 39, the highest contribution on the side so far, after being at the crease for about half an hour. His dismissal at a critical time considerably diminished the Presidency's chances whatever they were at the lunch time (146—4—39).

Cooper filled the vacancy. With Travers' exit Col. Mistri relieved Kalapesi, and the third half century was telegraphed at 2-20. In the next over, Hosie neatly cut Jamshetji to the boundary for four, following it up with another hit for a like number when facing him next. Hosie was evidently getting more in his way, and treated the slows more lightly, while he did not seem to care much for the faster ones. Runs came in very fast, 170 appearing a couple of minutes after the 16th decade, Hosie doing the runs.

END OF HOSIE'S BRIGHT INNINGS.

This fast pace was maintained till five runs were required to make a second "century," when Hosie fell to an easy catch at mid-on off Jamshetji. Hosie's fall took a considerable portion of the wind out of the Presidency's sails. Having made cautious beginning, Hosie was just getting into form when his career at the wicket was abruptly cut short. His was the brightest innings of the day, the proof whereof was the vociferous ovation he received on his return to the pavilion. (195—5—44).

Major Tillard joined Cooper who now plucked up the heart of grace, and started hitting. He sent Jamshetji twice to the boundary in the same over. Shouts of cheers signalled the hoisting of the second century at 2-50 p.m. Tillard gave his quota of a single to the side's total, Cooper following with a four off Daruwalla, who had relieved Vajifdar. Two runs more, and Tillard was given "leg-before" to Jamshetji. The outgoing batsman was expected generally to make a better show, and his dismissal, which was followed twenty runs later by that of Cooper, reduced still more the Presidency's chances of reaching the Parsi total. (207—6—1.)

Robertson then partnered Cooper, who hit out to make the best of his chances, as the fast deliveries of Daruvala were particularly amenable to punishment. Two of his overs were especially prolific of runs, and 225 were registered. A couple of singles more, and Cooper retired, being completely beaten by Daruvala with a beautiful delivery which just dislodged the bails. Cooper made a very useful stand at a critical time, and contributed a solid 41. (227—7—41).

Simpson, the Presidency bowler, with the best analysis yesterday, joined Robertson and took the score to 231 with his individual costribution of 4. B. E. Kapadia brought off a smart catch behind the wickets off Daruvala, thus capturing the 8th wicket when the score was (231—8—4.)

Cox joined Robertson who did not long survive, being caught and bowled by Jamshetji (239—9—14).

THE TAIL WAGS.

Cummings, the last man in, joined Cox who drove Daruvala to the boundary amidst applause. The batsmen were staking their all when they scattered caution to the winds. Boundary strokes were hit in quick succession, now Jamshetji being put to the ropes, now Vajifdar at the other end being banged likewise. 250 was sent up in this fashion and great excitement prevailed. Will the last wicket produce the runs required to pass 295? Cummings especially was determined to force the game, Jamshetji however did not allow things to drift, and shattered the Presidency stumper's wickets with a ball which broke from the leg. Cox who was unbeaten till the end had 20 to his credit. The Presidency first innings thus came to a close at 4 p.m. for 267 runs.

PARSIS' SECOND INNINGS.

With a lead of 28 runs, the Parsees entered upon their second venture at 4-15 p.m., sending in Driver and Kalapesi to the bowling of Cox and Travers. Cox opened to Driver, who drove his third ball to the eastern boundary to make a beginning. Travers, at the other end, sent down a maiden over to Kalapesi, who made vain efforts to score. Both batsmen began in cautions style, twenty minutes batting bringing the first decade upon the board. Evidently, both players were determined to have an easy time of it, for they treated the balls with far more respect than their merit warranted. Thirty minutes' play brought only twenty runs, Driver sending up that figure by neatly glancing Robertson, who had relieved Cox, to fine leg for four. Cummings conceded a bye for four. Kalapesi then beautifully cut Robertson to the eastern boundary. Two singles more, and thirty appeared as a result of 45 minutes' play. Simpson now relieved Travers, and Driver again elicited applause by putting each of the bowlers to the ropes in turn. 40 were registered soon after, and the next figure which appeared on score-board was (43—1—27.) The immediate cause of this odd figure being shown was the appearance of Tillard with his tricky leg-breaks in place of Robertson. Driver being never comfortable against his attack succumbed to his very third ball, being given out "leg-before." This was only the fore-runner of the rot which was to follow—a possibility which none anticipated from the excellent manner in which the Parsees had braved the Presidency attack yesterday.

Gandhy, the top-scorer of the first innings, bridged the gulf, and began in ultra-cautious style. After considerable featureless batting, his bat happened to touch the fast delivery from Simpson which brought a 4. Kalapesi soon after causing the first half century to be signalled by hitting Tillard for a couple. 50 runs were the result of full one hour's play. Only one run more was added before Simpson completely beat Kalapesi with a well-pitched delivery, which the latter tried to turn. Kalapesi's play was latterly marked by chances galore soon after the advent of Gandhi, Cummings once droping an easy one.

ROT SETS IN.

Kalapesi's fall for the second wicket which was followed by that of Gandhi soon after, before a single could be added was a further proof of the inauspicious start of the Parsee second venture. Kalapesi scored 14 runs (51—2—14).

Bhappoo joined Gandhi, who was immediately afterwards disposed of by Tillard before he could completely the century left uncompleted in the first innings. Gandhi tried too cautious a game, and what is more Tillard's leg-breaks puzzled him all the while to one of which he was given "leg-before" (51—3—5).

Kapadia joined Bhappoo, but opened in none too promising a style, as he was missed just as in his first innings by Cummings behind the wickets off Tillard. Cooper rectified the mistake at the very next ball bringing off a low catch at short-leg before he could score a single. (51—4—0.)

Col. Mistri then came in, and banged the first off Tillard to the leg-boundary which brought forth vociferous applause. This sudden outburst was also short-lived and only served to bring into relief the collapse of the Parsee batting in face of the Presidency attack. Before Col. Mistri could snatch another single, Hosie broke his wicket with a straight one. (58—5—4).

Colah now joined Bhappo when half the side was down for an insignificant total. Both players played careful game, taking five minutes to collect two runs which brought 60 up. Colah offered a hot chance to Cooper in the slips, which was not accepted.

Excitement prevailed to a high degree as the time for drawing the stumps was still ten minutes distant. But Colah and Bhappoo managed to carry out their bats. Colah was more successful in negotiating Tillard and, despite hints to play steady, finely hit Hosie for four. Cummings again allowed lot of byes, which, at this stage, came in handy to swell the low score. 70 were signalled a short time before 6 when the stumps were drawn, and the Parsee score stood at 75, for 5 wickets for the second innings.

The score:—

PARSI BATTING.

1st Innings.

Col Mistri, c Hosie, b Simpson	26
D D Driver, l-b-w, b Cooper	41
S N Gandhi, c Cummings, b Cox	93
D K Kapadia, b Simpson	58
Vajifdar, b Robertson	1
S H Colah, c Cummings, b Cox	9
Bhappoo, c Cooper, b Simpson	12
B K Kalapesi (played on), b Simpson	16
B E Kapadia, c Travers, b Simpson	20
P H Daruvala, c and b Simpson	2
R Jamsetji (not out)	0
Extras	17
Total	295

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
H R Cox ...	31	77	9	2
Capt Cooper ...	12	47	0	1
F G Travers ...	15	39	4	0
Capt Simpson ...	22.3	73	3	6
Robertson ...	14	35	5	1
Major Tillard ...	4	7	2	0

(1 no ball.)

Runs at the fall of each wicket:—1/51, 2/89, 3/189, 4/194, 5/206, 6/232, 7/260, 8/284, 9/295, 10/295.

PRESIDENCY BATTING.

1st Innings.

Capt Wall, l-b-w, b Kalapesi	22
Capt G C Phillips, c Vajifdar, b Jamsetji	33
F G Travers, l-b-w, b Jamsetji	39
A C Greenfield, c Vajifdar, b Jamsetji	22
A L Hosie, c Mistri, b Jamsetji	44
H R Cox (not out)	20
Capt Cummings, b Jamsetji	9
Major Tillard, l-b-w, b Jamsetji	1
Capt Simpson, c and b Daruvala	4
Capt Robertson, c and b Jamsetji	14
Capt Cooper, b Daruvala	41
Extras	18
Total	267

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Bhappoo ...	7	22	10	0
Daruvala ...	11	44	1	2
Kalapesi ...	15	51	3	1
Jamsetji ...	36.1	85	8	7
Vajifdar ...	12	27	3	0
Mistri ...	5	20	1	0

PARSI BATTING.

2nd Innings.

D D Driver, l-b-w, b Tillard	27
P K Kalapesi, b Simpson	14
S N Gandhi, b Tillard	5
Bhappoo (batting)	5
R E Kapadia, c Cooper, b Tillard	0
Col Mistri, b Hosie	4
S H Colah (batting)	9
Extras	11
Total (for 5 wkts)	75

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

2nd Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Cox ...	5	7	3	0
Travers ...	7	13	3	0
Robertson ...	4	16	1	0
Simpson ...	6	8	2	1
Tillard ...	8	15	3	3
Hosie ...	3	5	1	1

ST. LEGER BETTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.

St. Leger betting—Ramus 11-2, Villars 100-15 Fred Power 7-1, Bucks Hussar 100-8, Silurian 14-1, Ceylonese 18-1, Harpenden 25-1.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

The latest St. Leger betting is as follows: Ramus 6-1, Fred Power 100-15, Coroyrian 100-6, Backwood and Ceylonese 20-1. Additions to probables are Baton Rouge(Grace) and Silvanus (Cooper).

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.

To-day's football resulted as follows:—League Division 2. Oldham 3 Bolton 1. Third Division 2. Southern Aberdare Athletic 1 Southend United 1 Brentford 1 Queen's Park Rangers 3.

Watford and Bristol Rovers' game was not played.

At Crystal Palace a friendly match between the Corinthians and Tottenham Hotspur resulted in a win for the latter by two goals to one.

R INFALL IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

Depression from the Bay has nearly disappeared over Central India west, after giving local heavy rain there, and in east Gujarat. Conditions are again slightly unsettled in the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in the west Central Provinces, the Konkan, east Hyderabad and local in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Rajputana, Central India west, south-east Madras. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, Malabar and the Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair one inch, Tavoy three, Myitkyina, Maymyo one, Shillong one and a half, Jalpaiguri, Dehra Dun three, Udaipur one and a half, Ahmedabad, Indore three, Khandwa two, Pachmarhi one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension on east Madras coast.

INDIANISATION OF SERVICES.

A GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL KNOCKED ON THE HEAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

The Georgian sensation having subsided with the debate on Mr. Agnihotri's resolution, the members of the Legislature have set themselves to work for rapid Indianisation of the Services. An opportunity presented itself to them to-day when Mr. Hullah, the Revenue Secreary, moved that recruitment to Indian Forest Service be by selection in England and India of rteruits who have already undergone preliminary education in Forestry followed by training for one year in England and Europe of all recruits together at a central institution as recommended by the Inter-Departmental Committee on Imperial Forestry Education But the non-official Members turned down this scheme and carried Mr. Neogy's alternative proposition for carrying out as early as possible the establishment of a high grade institute at Dehra Dun as was once decided upon by Mr. Montagu, the late Secretary of State. The proposal of the Public Services Commissio nwas complete Indianisation of the Forest Service as soon as possible and to make arrangements for the training of recruits at an institute to be established in India. This idea was at one time supported by tht Government of India and subsequently at the instance of the Inspector-General of Forests they wanted to reopen the question. Mr. Montagu, then Secretary of State, had, however, sanctioned the Dehra Dun scheme and would not go back upon it. But the Imperial Conference on Forestry was held in England, at which delegates from India attended. Mr. Montagu had issued instructions to these delegates to treat his decision about the Dehra Dun scheme as final, but it is said that by an accident this instruction did not reach them in time and that they agreed to the establishment of an institute in England and not in India. Thereupon the whole question was reopened. Mr. Montagu asking the Government of India to ascertain Indian non-official opinion and place the whole matter before the Indian Legisla ure. The proposal of Mr. Hullah was to have a central institute in England, while Mr. Neogy's amendment favoured Mr. Montagu's idea, which was got round by the Government of India in a very clever way. It does not seem that the colonies are expected to contribute much towards the establishment in England of a central institute and so ultimately the burden would have fallen on the shoulders of India. Any such scheme would have, therefore, put off the Indianisation of the Forest Service for a long time to come in spite of the recommendations of the Public Services Commission.

Both the Revenue Member and the Revenue Secretary maintained that as a tentative measure training in England might be agreed to, while at the same time the Government of India would proceed with the Dehra Dun scheme, but it was felt by the non-official Members that once they committed themselves to the establishment of the cenral institute in England they would not be able to go back upon it, particuladly as the Government of India had been found to be inimical to the Dehra Dun scheme. The issue before the House was, therefore, as to whether the opinions of the Public Services Commission, of Mr. Montagu, of the Government of India at that time and of the Indian public opinion should prevail or the opinion of the Inspector-General of Forests, at whose instance the Government of India subsequently changed their minds. The suspicion of the House having been sufficiently roused about the attitude of the Government of India, the non-officials had made up their minds to reject Mr. Hullah's motion and carry Mr. Neogy's amendment and considering the unanimity and strength of feeling on this question, the Government thought discretion was the better part of valour and dared not claim any division. The result of the debate is that the idea of the Central institute in England has been knocked on the head and Government if they give effect to the Assembly's wishes must hurry up with the establishment of a high grade institute at Dehra Dun. Pending the completion of these arrangements the exising sysem of recruitment will continue under which forty per cent. Indians are sent to England for training, the remaining being from England itself.

The question now is how to finance the proposed Institute at Dehra Dun, which is estimated to cost fifty lakhs as capital expenditure. From expressions of opinion gathered in the lobby it appears that the non-official members are determined to grant such a sum in the next budget as would be possible to make a good beginning and thereby not to give any loophole to the Government to postpone the matter.

TAJ STRIKE.

Yesterday morning all the Christian strikers from the Taj and the Green's went on a pilgrimage to Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra. They met at the Bandra station at 7-30 a.m., marched up to the foot of the hill, and went up the hill to the Church reciting their Rosary. At 8 a.m. they heard a Solemn High Mass. After the Mass, they knelt down at the foot of the High Altar, and prayed to the Blessed Virgin Mary to help them in their distress.

Mount Mary's, or the Bandra Feast, began on the 9th, the day of the Nativity of the Mother of Jesus Christ. It lasts a whole week. It is known also as the Harvest Feast.

In the evening the strikers met at Wellington Mews, said the Rosary, and the Litany of the Saints, discussed the strike situation and dispersed at 7-30 p.m.

The police case against the 14 strikers comes off to-day before the Third Presidency Magistrate.

AN EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the paragraph published in "The Chronicle" of the 8th instant, permit me to say the following. My only desire in writing this letter is to clear any misunderstanding that might exist in the mind of the public after the statement made by Captain O'Grady. The main issue is why the men struck on the 25th August. The causes are known:—

(1) In November, 1916, after a continual struggle of about six years the management agreed to charge breakages only to those who were guilty. In July last the management put up a notice contrary to this pledge notifying that, from the beginning of August, ½ and then 1/3 of the breakages due to any cause whatever would be charged to only the waiters, dish-boys and bamals.

(2) In order to save loss to the Company and to save their fellow-workers from being sent away during this slack season, the management and the men agreed to introduce the shift system, i.e., every employee was to go by turns on leave without pay for 15 days in a month. This arrangement was introduced in May last.

(3) That the wages might not be reduced. On the 25th, while the men were waiting for a reply re the grievance No. 1, the management issued orders to pay off men on off duty and to reduce their pay. I need not enter into further details. These main issues have to be clearly understood to realise the men's position.

There is a side issue arising out of the strike. Mr. Gandhy, the Secretary, has filed a complaint against the men for criminal trespass. 14 strikers are charged by the police for being members of an unlawful assembly and rioting. Three strikers have filed complaints against police officers. These cases are in Court.

There is yet another issue:—The men after the strike made one attempt on the 4th instant. It failed. On the night of the 4th Captain O'Grady wrote to the men offering his services as a Catholic to bring about a settlement. He, as a third party interested in both the parties, agreed to mediate on the 5th. On the 6th evening, at about 5 p.m., while the men were at the Wellington Mews to discuss ways and means to defend the case of criminal trespass coming on the 7th he came armed with two letters marked "private", the first of which said that the men had been treated handsomely by the management. The other which was marked "private" and also "without prejudice", stated that if the men were to vacate the quarters the criminal proceedings would be withdrawn, and that even if the men were to return unconditionally they would not be taken back. I would request Captain O'Grady to publish those two letters marked "private" and "without prejudice" in "The Chronicle."

The strikers request me to thank you and the public of Bombay for the very great sympathy shown to them in this struggle.—Yours, etc.,

ALEX. A. PAIS.

Nesbit Road, Mazagon.

"C. I. D. IN BOMBAY P. C. C."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—"Two members" of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee having written to the local Press (and the news being sensational and good copy and thus being above temptation of being verified has been published and re-published by the Press of India) making allegations re leakage of certain private information to the C. I. D of Bombay in connection with the recent visit of the Civil Disobedience Committee and further stating that a good percentage of the members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee are "C. I. D." men" and as the said two correspondents, so far and before, have neither written to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee nor given their names and addresses publicly it is not possible to get in touch with them except through the Press.

Will you therefore allow me to request the "Two Members" to furnish me as Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee such information as they have in their possession and on which their communication to the Press is based and thus enable the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to look into the matter?

I am making this request under instructions of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and hope that the requested information will be furnished by the "Two Members" in all fairness as well as in discharge of their duty to the body to which they belong.

Thanking you in anticipation for allowing me the hospitality of your columns.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE.

Jt. Hon. Secretary,

Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

Sept. 12.

(N. B.—The letter of the "Two Members" was published originally in a Marathi contemporary. A translation of it was reproduced in "The Chronicle," but was, through inadvertence, published as a letter to the Editor.—Editor "B. C.")

THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"THE MAN FROM TORONTO."

It is a long time since Bombay has had the opportunity of enjoying such an excellent performance as that presented by Messrs. Robert Courtneidge and W. E. Holloways London Company at the Excelsior Theatre. The play staged was the extremely amusing farcical comedy "The Man From Toronto", direct from the Duke of York's Theatre, London. Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the performance finished it is impossible to give anything but a brief account, but a crowded house went home having spent a thoroughly enjoyable evening. In the dual role of Mrs. Calthorpe, the gay young widow, and as Polly Perkins, the attractive parlourmaid, Miss Leslie Graham scored a great success, while Mr. George Zucco as Fergus Wimbush, the young man from Canada, made a great hit with his masterly handling of the many awkward but amusing situations in which he found himself, while his vigorous Western language and ideas, provoked great mirth. As Mr. Priestly, the uncle by marriage and the legal adviser of Mrs. Calthorpe, Mr. J. F. Graham was perfection, while Mr. Walter Judd, as Bobby Gilmour, gave us a good impersonation of a young man often in the way, but always willing to help straighten out a tangle when required. Miss Florence Le Clercq as Ruth Wimbush, Miss Revill Reade as Ada Wimbush and Miss Dorothy Fletcher as Martha, all helped considerably towards the success of the play.

"The Garden of Allah", the great Drury Lane triumph, will be staged to-night.

SUBODHA SANGEETHA SABHA.

On Saturday night the Subodha Sangeetha Sabha, staged "Yayathi," a drama written by Rao Saheb P. Samanda Mudaliar of the Madras High Court, the beauties of this well-written drama was well staged by the amateur troupe of actors. The delineations of Yayathi, Darvayani Sarmishta were excellent and the actors who played these roles deserve to be congratulated.

The Subodha Sangeetha Sabha promises to do well if they continue to display the form they have shown in the staging of the "Yayathi."

DEATH OF MR. JOSHI.

Mr. Shripad Vishad Joshi, an actor of note and popularity died on 9th September at 6-30 a.m. He was an actor of the Lalitkaladarsha Natak Mandali for more than seven years. Mr. S. V. Joshi was for more than a month suffering from dysentery and was not able to work on the stage for a fortnight before his death. He quietly passed away after midnight much to the bereavement of the Company and fellow-actors.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Benefit performance in aid of Maharashtra Free Libraries Association, by Lalitakala Natak Co., 8-30 p.m.

Protest meeting in connection with the Premier's speech, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, 6 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

"O. S. K's steamers the "Ganges Maru" and the "Burma Maru" which left Bombay on the 10th and 12th August arrived Kobe on the 10th and 9th instant respectively."

NATIONAL ANTHEM IN HINDI.

A gentleman who desires to remain anonymous, has placed Rs. 300/- at the disposal of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for getting prepared in Hindi Language a national anthem not exceeding 12 lines. This prize would be awarded to the best production. Competitors are to send their contributions to the Secretary, "Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, not later than November 11th, 1922.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on the 11th instant the following resolution was passed:—

"Resolved that this Committee to observe Gandhi week commencing from the 27th September to 2nd October both the days inclusive being the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. A Committee has been appointed to draw a programme during the week."

GIRGAON DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

As the annual election is coming near, the Committee has decided to stop the enlisting of members from the 20th instant, till the elections are over.

All volunteers and workers are requested to return the books on or before the 20th instant.

After that no book will be received and no member will be enlisted as members, whose names will not reach the office before that date.

Public is hereby informed that the office hours of our Committee will be changed from the 16th instant from 7 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m. to 2 to 8 p.m. on week days except on Friday, which is our holiday.

On Sundays office will remain open for additional hours from 8 to 10 a.m. in the morning.

MATUNGA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Matunga Congress Committee has been carrying on for some time past a vigorous Khadi sale campaign under the direction of Messrs. V. L. Napoo, Jivraj Nensey, Chothani, Master and others and with the help of the volunteers. Khadi piece-goods of various qualities such as dhotars, shirting cloth, coat-cloth are available, prices varying from four annas to fourteen annas. Every Sunday is reserved for house to house sale.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Madanpura Settlement of the Social Service League, Bombay, Mr. V. S. Toro, Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction, Bombay, will deliver a magic lantern lecture at the New Nagpada Night School of the League, near Mastan Tank, at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-night (Wednesday). The subject will be "Dental Hygiene." The function is open to the public.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

The famous Gnadharv Natak Mandali will stage their wellknown play "Vidyaharan" by Mr. K. P. Khadilkar to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road, to help the cause of the Brahman Sabha when all sympathisers are requested to contribute their mite.

PROTEST MEETING RE. PREMIER'S SPEECH.

To-day (Wednesday) under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association at Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, opposite the Prince of Wales Museum, Fort, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) there will be a Public Meeting to protest against the Prime Minister's speech and to demand rapid Indianization of the Imperial Services and advance towards Responsible Government.

Among the principal speakers will be Messrs. N. V. Gokhale, Joseph Baptista, Mirza Ali Khan, Jamnadas M. Mehta, Faiz B. Tyabji, H. P. Mody D. G. Dalvi, Kanji Dwarkadas, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit will preside.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday), (at 6-30 p.m., in the Wilson College Hall Chawpaty, when Mr. A. K. Sarma, Principal, Mohendra College, Patiala, will speak on "What is wrong with our Christianity." Rev. John Mackenzie, Principal, Wilson College, will preside.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

INCREASE IN HOUSE RENT

PROTEST MEETING.

A public protest meeting against the proposed 33 1/3 per cent increase in the Rents of old and new buildings will be held under the auspices of the Clerks' Union on Thursday, the 14th instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, opp. Museum, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Bar-at-law, presiding. The public are cordially invited to join in the protest.

LECTURE BY PROF. S. LEVI.

Prof. K. Sylvain Levi of the College of France the well-known Indologist, will deliver at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (Sukhadwala Building, Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) a discourse on the following subject:—

"The Relation between India and Persia, their influence upon each other, chiefly in connection with the latest discoveries in Central Asia."

The Hon. Mr. Justice C. A. Kincaid will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

GANDHI DAY.

Under the joint auspices of the Provincial Congress Committee and Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, on Monday next (the 18th instant) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), to celebrate the Jayanti of Mahatma Gandhi.

CORONER'S COURT.

A MOTOR FATALITY.

On the 25th ultimo about 12-30 p.m. motor car No. 2959 was going along Cadell Road towards Mahim from Bombay when a fisherwoman named Jammabai, aged 35, came suddenly from behind a cart and was knocked down by the motor car. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died on Sunday of shock following the injuries received. At the Coroner's Court, Mr. King, the Coroner, held an inquest.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, September 13, 1922.

PROTECTION OF PRINCES!

We have already referred to the Viceroy's supercilious address at the opening of the Simla Legislative session. There is one point in the address which we think deserves more than passing notice, and it is the contemplated special protection of the Indian Princes. While the Viceroy took an unduly optimistic view of the achievements of the Legislatures, among which he chronicled the repeal of the Press Act as the most notable, his enthusiasm seemed suddenly to cool when he contemplated the black prospect lying before his friends—the Indian Princes, shorn of the protection that the Indian Press Act of 1910 had afforded them. And bracing himself up for the moment the Viceroy told the Assembly: "We have decided that we are bound by agreements and in honour to afford to the Princes the same measure of protection as they previously enjoyed under the Press Act, which is the only protection available to them and a Bill to secure this object will be brought before you in the present session." Indeed, reading the speech of the Viceroy, one might imagine that the Indian Princes, as a class, are amiable and progressive rulers, who make the contentment and happiness of their "subjects" their sole aim and yet are daily reviled in the British Indian Press. No one believes for a moment that the Princes are such injured innocents as the Viceroy tried to make out. In fact the administration of many of the States by the Princes has become a by-word of reproach, and even Mr. Lloyd George, speaking last month on the indispensability of the British Civilian, could not resist the temptation of pointing a little finger of scorn at the rule of the Princes.

If the Government of India are really "bound by agreements and in honour" to protect anybody, it is the "subjects" of the States against gross misrule, tyranny and oppression of a particularly unbearable kind. We are aware of many States where the poor, inarticulate "subjects" are given over to zulum of the most infamous description without any redress forthcoming from the suzerain Government, which is bound "by agreements and in honour" to prevent the excesses perpetrated by the rulers of the States. The Press Act Committee came to the conclusion that there was no justification "for recommending on general grounds any enactment in the Penal Code or elsewhere for the purpose of affording such protection in the absence of evidence to prove the practical necessity for such provision in the law." The Committee were fully aware of the obligations of duty and honour, which have now impelled the Government of India to undertake an obnoxious measure for the protection of what must inevitably prove licensed wrong-doing by the Princes. "Various witnesses (appearing before the Committee) have protested in the strongest terms", the Committee admitted, "against any such protection being afforded to the Princes. It is alleged that the effect of such provision in the law would be to stifle all legitimate criticism, and deprive the subjects of such States of the opportunity of ventilating their grievances and protesting against maladministration or oppression." Even Mrs. Besant, who cannot be accused of any undue hostility towards the Rulers of Indian States, when subjected to a searching examination by the Committee, emphatically declared that—

> "A Prince ought not to be protected both by the law of his own State and by the British Government against a Press which exposes acts of gross and of shameful injustice and repression. He has no right to be protected."

Mrs. Besant stated further that "if the Government of India has the duty of protecting an Indian Prince, then it has also the duty of seeing that he governs his dominion in a way that is not intolerable for decent people." She did not think that the British Government was bound to protect a Prince who behaves as some of the Princes do behave towards their subjects, because, she said, "it blackens the British Government to defend a man who is oppressing his people in the way some of the Princes at present are." She told the Committee that cases had come under her own knowledge, "of imprisonment without trial, forfeiture of property, driving out of the State without any kind of trial etc., without any remedy left to them."

What Lord Reading proposes to do is to afford protection to such Princes—those who administer well do not need any special protection at all—as are notoriously guilty of many acts besides those mentioned by Mrs. Besant. It is true that under the pressure of questions Mrs. Besant did agree to "a suitable clause being put into the Indian Penal Code", provided "*it would not exclude the pointing out of gross acts of injustice such as we constantly have had in the English Press against the Czar*". We have italicised these words in order to show that Mrs. Besant must have felt that there could have been nothing worse than the attacks in the English Press on the Czar of All Russias, kept up day after day, week after week and month after month without any respite. One may have whatever provision in the law, so long as there is full liberty for the individual to expose freely the abhorrent conduct of some of the Indian Princes. The proposal of the Government of India is a one-sided one—and very obnoxious too,—because it establishes the "one-sided protection of a man who is doing wrong when you do not enforce upon the man whom you protect the doing of right." And before the legislators of Simla give their sanction to the proposed legislation, they should, if considerations of humanity, justice, fair-play have any weight with them, say in the words of Mrs. Besant: "I should wait to see what the Government of India do (to exercise their functions of protection of the subjects) and what protection they give before I can agree to extending the protection of the Government of India to the Princes.' That ought to settle the matter once for all.

INDIA'S MESSAGE IN ART.

Faith in his work and in the capacity of his students is not merely a charming accessory to the credentials of a teacher, it is one of his essential qualifications. Faith in the powers of his students almost invariably is a measure of his competence. It is always the incompetent teacher who magnifies the obstacle, who is eager to shift his own shortcomings on to the students. The frequent complaints against the indifferent tuition in art given, until very recently, to the students of the Bombay School of Art were always, in precisely the same manner, sought to be explained away by the authorities of the School. If there was a complaint about the poor results secured by the adoption of what the authorities fancied as "modern" methods, meaning thereby their own pet formulae, the public were told that the students were unfit to learn to draw, or, that they were unfit to do creative work. They were, it was conveniently assumed by the authorities, fit only for copying. If there were someone bold enough to ask for a training based on the living artistic traditions of the nation, he was at once told that Indian Art had no existence in the present and that it was futile asking the students to copy the past. It was evident from their apologies, from the nature of the work expected from the students and the kind of training imparted to them that the authorities did not accept responsibility for developing the creative powers of the students. That was indeed a strange attitude for a School of Art to adopt. The attitude was as a matter of fact for years allowed full scope. The aims of the School were, therefore, at once vague and confused and kept on changing as the whims of the authorities changed until it was practically impossible to distinguish the School from a very common but extremely extravagant factory of industrial arts. The School's function as an educational institution and, particularly as an art institution, was, as a result, completely lost sight of. The question was never that of deciding between the method best suited for the creative powers of the students and the one best suited to their supposed imitative powers. It was almost always conveniently assumed that the students were capable only of copying and that, therefore, they were meant to be copyists, not artists. The problem was, thus, limited to copying either the artistic traditions of the nation which were supposed to belong to the past or the methods and alien traditions which were supposed to be modern. The authorities had no hesitation in preferring the "modern" methods. While, therefore, the number of drawing teachers and mechanicians increased, the creative artists inevitably disappeared.

Mr. Gladstone Solomon is evidently determined to coax back the sulking artists. He has, therefore, done well to declare his faith. "The Art of Europe is," he said in his speech the other day at the Women's Association's "At Home", "a thing one can more easily define. One can often enclose it in a catalogue and appraise it on the walls of a gallery. It has discreet limits. The art of India is a stupendous, a limitless thing. It cannot be comprised within circumscribing walls. . . It is around us, it pervades, it perfumes the air we breathe; it haunts our waking hours; it spangles with a thousand stars our drab and weary thoughts. It is an idea made manifest in flesh and fabric. Yes, we have Art in Europe, but in India we have the sanctuary itself." Mr. Solomon, therefore, naturally resents the slight upon Indian Art by those who speak of it contemptuously as a "lady of a certain age." Indian Art always appears to him "as a damsel who being of the Peris is endowed with perennial youth." "Shall we," he asks, "compound with our consciences and *not* teach these brilliant young men, all that there is in us to teach them merely because there is no career for young men of artistic genius in India today? Shall we limit the curriculum to mercantile art, and as the student steadily mounts the ladder forbid him to reach the higher rungs?" There can be only one answer to the question. "The policy of expediency", he rightly concluded, "would be a policy of betrayal." The maxim must be inscribed in bold letters on the portals of the School. Those who have the slightest familiarity with or knowledge of the past working of the School know the importance of the maxim. It was this policy of expediency, disguised by all sorts of interested cries about "modern requirements", and by imagined problems of bread and butter, that ruined the prospects of the students and crushed their potentialities. It was indeed a policy of betrayal. Mr. Solomon has declared his faith. He has, therefore, also revealed his competence. Both are manifest in the work done at present in the School. Mr. Gladstone Solomon has already rendered many services to the artistic community of the city. One of his greatest services is this emphatic disavowal of and definite break with the policy of betrayal.

Notes of the Day

"No Longer Wanted."

Lord Meston, the erstwhile patron of "The Round Table," has undergone a radical change in his views concerning Indian citizenship in the Empire. We do not know whether the peerage has sobered him down to the level of reality or whether he reiterated one of those pious platitudes when he spoke on "Imperial citizenship" before the British Association at Hull. He said, that "it was a matter of paramount political necessity that Imperial Citizenship should be extended to India at an early date." This shows how British mentality is incapable of visualising living realities and loves to indulge in ante-diluvianism. Until the era of the Jallianwalla Bagh, Indians believed in the sincerity of Britishers to admit their country into the "Imperial Federation." But Dyerism, still unatoned for, has effected a great change in the outlook of the people, and the bauble of Imperial citizenship—which in the end means for India all the burdens of the Empire and no rights—no longer holds any attractions. The "white" policy of the British Colonial Office and the intolerable conduct of the Dominions have given a rude shock to the self-complacency of even the "elder statesmen"—as the Indian Moderates are dubbed by the bureaucracy. India, free and self-governing, can enforce far greater respect both in the British Empire and without it than India with a Government, which is only a subordinate branch of the British Government. Lord Meston's inane suggestion that an impartial tribunal like a Royal Commission should be set up to deal with the Imperial citizenship of Indians, will not commend itself to disinterested observers of the trend of events in India. There was a time when such a suggestion might have evoked enthusiastic support. But by coming too late in the day, like the Indian Reforms, it is no longer wanted by anybody except, perhaps, those Britishers, who in their ignorance of human psychology, still believe in trifling with the aspirations of Indians.

Mr. Sastri, the Ascetic!

Mr. Sastri was advertised in Australia, as "scholar, statesman, ascetic." The first two titles he had won for a song, but the last one is somewhat new, though unblushingly placarded in "New India" for the innocent gaiety of Mr. Sastri's Madras friends. It is, however, on a par with the exaltation of this celebrity. Every one acquainted with Mr. Sastri knows that he is not particularly devoted to the austerities of an ascetic life. Truth to tell, he is the kind of man who likes an hour's sleek comfort in an easy-chair after a solid meal. There is nothing necessarily unworthy in it, we admit, but what is the reason for the new stunt in foreign lands just prior to the annihilating campaign against poor Mr. Hearst of America? Here are a few items descriptive of Mr. Sastri's personality from the "Defroit News":—

(1) "Beneath that drab attire is a frame lean with self-denial; beneath the white silk turban is fast-greying hair—grey with a life of service to a single cause, India."

(2) "He is not and never was a Nabob. He is not and never has been well fixed. He represents the Indian population because he rose from poverty among it and has consecrated his life to serving his fellow men. He is, in fact, a Brahmin."

(3) "The Brahmin eats neither meat nor fish, never harms a living thing, refuses to keep pets, considers a dog unclean, and never rides a horse."

(4) "The British Government of India, looking around for a few native Indians able to co-operate in framing and furthering the movement toward a certain degree of self-rule, chose Mr. Sastri, as he frequently has been indicated as the exact type to whom the British Government thinks India must look for its ultimate liberty. Mr. Sastri won a reputation for himself even in this high body, which so generally is obscured by the larger authority of the Viceroy and the India Office in London."

(5) "He is a sturdy, noiseless man; a man whose eye seems always to rest significantly on the object of his gaze. He was a working boy, the son of a home of poverty; worldly goods he never has sought; he sits at the Council table with Kings, and Viceroys and Premiers. He is no Prince. Yet I have seen the Balfours step quickly back, with a respectful gesture, to let him pass. Such is the power of a great faith."

Indeed such is the power of great gullibility in America and, above all, the power of unblushing advertisement!

The Savarkar Brothers.

It is gratifying to note that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has adopted unanimously a resolution congratulating Ganesh Damodar Savarkar "on his release after a long and cruel imprisonment" and expressing a wish that his joy may be enhanced by the release of his younger brother, Vinayak Damodar Savarkar. If the Government of Bombay are actuated by considerations of justice and humanity, the release of Vinayak ought not to be delayed any longer. As we pointed out sometime ago, Vinayak has already completed his term of incarceration, and the Government who have consistently refused to do the right thing by these brothers—firstly by not extending to them the Amnesty of 1919 and secondly by ignoring the Indian Jail Committee's recommendation,—have no excuse to detain Vinayak a moment longer in the Ratnagiri Jail.

"A Travesty of Justice."

We published yesterday two communications addressed to the Governor of Bombay by Dr. Sohrab Kapadia and the Bombay Medical Union respectively regarding the conduct of Superintendent Carter of the Bombay City Police. The facts of the case in which Dr. Kapadia was arrested, "unnecessarily kept in custody, and given the most humiliating and insulting treatment," are now matters of common knowledge. The Medical Union, undoubtedly one of the most sober and pro-official bodies, has been constrained to regard Government's unjustifiable defence of Superintendent Carter as "a travesty of justice." To say this is to put the matter very mildly. The learned Magistrate, before whom the trial took place, came to the conclusion that there was absolutely no case whatsoever against the accused and *that Superintendent Carter had no justification* for arresting and detaining Dr. Kapadia in custody. The Government of Bombay have taken it upon themselves to sit in judgment over the Magistrate and justify the indefensible conduct of Superintendent Carter. That the effect of such conduct on the part of Government, cannot but be to demoralise the administration of justice goes without saying. If Government continue to defend every myrmidon of the Police condemned by the Courts, what incentive can the Magistrates have for doing justice? We also ask what guarantee can the citizens of Bombay have against the wanton and cruel misbehaviour of the Police, if, in cases like Dr. Kapadia's, the erring Police officers are to be screened by Government, in spite of judicial pronouncements. The Medical Union is very charitable in assuming that Government must have had more facts than the Magistrate in determining the conduct of Superintendent Carter, and we think, as opined by the Union in the last para of its representation, that the Government have made "an unworthy attempt to shield an official"—truly a deplorable state of affairs. And it is because of such unworthy attempts by Government to shield their erring officials that public confidence has been undermined in the sense of justice and fairplay of the Government. We are glad that the Union has at last come to see that the public have good cause for complaint. Will the Union pause and reflect what the fate of ordinary citizens in Bombay must be if professional and respectable men like Dr. Kapadia could with impunity be locked up and subjected by the Police to insulting and humiliating treatment? What becomes of the vaunted boast of the bureaucracy that law and order must be vindicated at all costs and the rights of law-abiding citizens protected?

The Greek Finances.

Apropos the rout of the Greeks, the following information on the present state of Greek finances ought to interest our readers, not only as a colourable alternative explanation for the debacle, but also as an indication of what Britain would be let in for of the Lloyd George-cum-Corzonism is to prevail in arranging the terms of Peace:

(In millions of Dr.)

	1920-21.	1921-22.
Ordinary Expenditure	758.588	1399.866
Ordinary Revenue	633.327	715.238
Deficit	125.261	684.638
Extraord. Exp.	1171.388	1997.276
Extraord. Receipts	1094.421	1003.621
Grand Total of Deficit	202.228	1678.289

These figures have been taken from the review of Greek finances prepared by the Commercial Secretary to the British Legation at Athens. On reading these well might the "Financial News" of London say: "Since the War Greek public finance has been going from bad to worse."

Warning to Britain.

But this is not merely an occasion for friendly criticism by a financial authority. It is a grave warning to Britain what a forlorn hope she would be leading if she decides under the spell of Mr. Lloyd-George to help the Greeks. They have brought their fate upon themselves, and richly deserve it. When early in 1918 the Greek Government was pressed for funds, the Allies helped the tottering State on condition that no national assets of Greece should be pledged further without the assent of Great Britain, France and the U. S. A. It was a humiliating situation, but there was no alternative. Perhaps the Greek chauvinists were hoping to wheedle the Allies into ignoring the stipulation, should a still more urgent need arise later on. That emergency did occur; and, at least as far as Britain was concerned, that hope too was realised—with, however, no results. For the loan negotiations of the Greek Government all through this year have not appealed to the shrewd money-bags of Western Europe. They have tried to carry on the war, (which was costing them 5 million Dr. a day at first but now runs up to 8 million a day) by the usual expedients of the bankrupt Governments,—heedless expansion of currency and forced internal loans. But they seem to have come to the end of their resources. In spite of a partial public insolvency of Greece,—inasmuch as they have by one of their loan operations halved the face value of the National Bank notes in circulation—their public debt has been increased by about 66 per cent. since March 1920. If, in the face of all these, Britain still decides to help or countenance Greece, she must make up her mind to spend enormous sums in hard cash to prop up the tottering throne of Constantine. And in this we are not taking any account of the just demands of the victorious Turks—for reparations. What will Britain do? What has become of the celebrated commonsense of the British people?

PALESTINE MANDATE.

PUBLIC PROCLAMATION CEREMONY.

"HARTAL" OBSERVED BY ARABS & CHRISTIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Jerusalem.—The ceremony of the proclamation of the British mandate in Palestine was held to-day and the High Commissioner formally assumed office. At the behest of the Arab and Christian committee non-Jewish shops were closed and artisans abstained from work as an expression of protest.

MR. MONTAGU'S INDIAN TOUR POSTPONED.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Mr. Montagu is now in Scotland. He had hoped to spend a holiday in India during the coming winter, but for private reasons he has deferred the tour till the next year.

OPIUM TRAFFIC.

FURTHER DISCUSSION BY LEAGUE'S COMMISSION.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Geneva.—Consideration of the opium traffic was resumed to-day by the fifth commission of the Assembly of the League of Nations. Lord Chelmsford drew attention to the marked diminution in production of harmful druge and gave interesting figures dealing with the production of opium in India. He pointed out the joint struggle against drug traffic had been too recently initiated for any great success to be recorded and that grave difficulties had been encountered in obtaining exact figures.

Sir Arthur Steel Maitland urged that strict control should be exercised in the manufacture of opium and morphine, which should be based entirely on medical requirements.

Lord Chelmsford suggested that the delegates should press their governments to adopt the system of Import and export certificates as a method for dealing with the drug traffic, which hitherto had only been adopted by twenty out of the fifty-one members of the League.

LEAGUE OF NATION'S COVENANT.

PERSIA'S PROTEST AGAINST AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE X.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Geneva.—At the meeting of the first commission of the Assembly, Prince Arfa, representing Persia, read a communication from his Government strongly protesting against the suggested Canadian amendment to article ten of the Covenant. He declared that Article ten was a fundamental provision and should neither be abrogated or weakened. Further discussion was stopped by the announcement that a committee of jurists under the presidency of Earl Balfour was examining the matter, which would be subsequently discussed.

LATE MAHARAJA OF JAIPUR.

HIS MAJESTY'S CONDOLENCE MESSAGE TO SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

His Majesty has telegraphed to the Maharajah of Jaipur as follows:—"The Queen and I received with deep regret your Highness' telegram announcing the death of your father. We sympathise in your loss of one, whom it has been a pleasure to us to number among our oldest friends and whose hospitality at Jaipur we shall always gratefully remember. I thank you for your loyal and friendly assurances and am confident you will ever strive to live up to the high ideals of your distinguished father."

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

PRESIDENT COSGRAVE ON DESIRABILITY OF PEACEFUL RELATIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

President Cosgrave referring to the question of peace on Government's policy in the Free State Parliament, to-day, declared it must be constitutional peace. Peace with England must be maintained on the basis of the Treaty. He charged the Irregulars with attacking British troops a measure which was intended to bring in the British. They had violated the truce which had never been revoked.

Some arrests are reported following picketing in the Irish postal strike.

LABOUR DISPUTES IN CANADA & U. S

LONDON, Sept. 11.

As the outcome of labour disputes Canada and United States have recently placed orders for three hundred thousand tons of foundry iron in Britain, including sixty thousand in Scotland. In consequence, the Scottish stocks have been cleared out and iron masters are preparing to relight their furnaces. At present there are only sixteen furnaces operating in Scotland, compared with seventy before the war.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

MR. B. P. WADIA RESIGNS MEMBERSHIP.

DISEASE OF T. S. "INCURABLE"

We have received a long statement from Mr. B. P. Wadia, till recently a right trusty lieutenant of Mrs. Besant, in which he gives the reasons for his resignation as a member of the General Council of the Theosophical Society. Mr. Wadia, in the course of his statement, which, in the light of the Australian disclosures concerning the Theosophical Society, is highly instructive, says:—

It (the T. S.) is no more a Society of Seekers of the Wisdom but an organization where many believe in the few, and blind following has come to prevail; where shams pass for realities, and the credulity of superstition gains encouragement, and where the noble ideals of Theosophical Ethics are exploited and dragged in he mire of psychism and immorality. . . I have earnestly and honestly endeavoured to bring the above fact to the notice of the members by the only straightforward course of preaching the Truth as H. P. B. taught it. Time, energy and money spent in the T. S. have brought the further knowledge that the existing conditions in the T. S. are so deep rooted and so widespread that the disease is incurable. The T. S., as feared by H. P. B. has drifted on a sandbank and is, spiritually speaking, a dead body. Under these circumstances there is but one honest course to be pursued, by the sincere Theosophist, and I have chosen it; to leave the Society from which the Life of the Lodge has departed. . . ."

In another place, Mr. Wadia says:—

"But to-day places of worship with their priests and officers, their ritual and and ceremonials, their mummery and paraphernalia are encouraged as Theosophical. The holy names of Masters are used on every occasion and at every turn. One cannot belong to 'Their School' if politically one works in the non-violent, non-co-operation movement of the great Indian leader, Mr. M. K. Gandhi."

Mr. Wadia has also resigned his membership of the Indian Council and of the Indian Section, T. S., and has now established himself at Los Angeles, California, in the United States of America.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

DR. PARANJPYE'S REGRET AT ITS SLOW PROGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Sept. 11.

The Hon. Dr. Paranjpye, Minister of Education, last evening spoke on primary education at an open air public meeting held under the auspices of the Deccan Sabha under the presidency of Dewan Bahadur Godbole. The Minister of Education said Mr. V. J. Patel's Education Bill which allowed municipalities to introduce compulsory education was passed into law in 1918. Four years had elapsed since then, but Dr. Paranjpye had to regretfully acknowledge the fact that not more than seven municipalities had come forward to take advantage of the Act. This sad experience had led him to believe that much progress in the matter of compulsory education was impossible unless better provision for its expansion could be made. His appointment to the portfolio of education gave him an opportunity to put his ideals into effect and one of the first things he did after assumption of office was the appointment of a strong committee presided over by Sir Narayan Chandavarkar to frame a scheme. Its report was a very valuable document which Mr. Paranjpye commended to the attention of every one interested in the question.

The Minister then went on to explain the provisions of his bill which was based on the committee's report. The practical administration of compulsion would be carried out by a school Board composed of not more than fifteen and not less than ten members. Power was given to Government to nominate three members so as to protect the interests of minorities. But, Mr. Paranjpye assured the meeting that if the elections resulted in bringing into existence thorough representative boards he had no desire to exercise the powers of nomination. In fact he desired to see complete autonomy granted to local bodies in educational matters in the fulness of time and so long as he was at the helm he would give all possible facilities for the working of the Act. It was proposed under the Bill that Government should contribute one half of the educational expenditure in the case of municipalities and two-thirds in the case of local boards, but the idea was to entrust the management of education only to the big city municipalities, which number not more than fifteen in the presidency. In the case of smaller ones the work would be transferred to Local Boards thus relieving the former of a heavy financial burden. Mr. Paranjpye concluded by appealing for the cooperation of all, as without that no Act, however perfect, could be satisfactorily worked.

BANKRUPTCY OF EDUCATION DEPT.

TEACHERS ON STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 11.

The financial condition of several municipalities in Gujarat is getting acute day by day. The Municipality of Borsad was unable to pay its teachers salaries and they had gone on strike. They, however, resumed work on the promise of the educational inspector to pay them. But, they have again struck work. The Municipality of Broach is refusing to pay its teahers according to the revised scale unless its grant has been made up to two-thirds of its expenditure. Mr. Lorry, head of the Education Department, went to Broach to make inquiries and he has promised to write to Government on the matter.

KEMALISTS' ENTRY INTO SMYRNA.

NO REPRISALS UNDERTAKEN.

FRENCH PRESS ON MODERATION OF TURKISH DEMANDS.

HOLDING OF NEUTRAL ZONE.

FRANCO-ITALIAN CO-OPERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.

It is feared in London that the Turkish complaint to the League of Nations of alleged Greek outrages during the retreat may be a prelude to retaliation, but details of the entry into Smyrna received officially show that it was not accompanied by excesses. There was a slight panic following the entry due to indiscriminate shooting by either Armenians or Greeks, but quiet was restored within half an hour by the Turkish commander, who guaranteed his troops would not undertake reprisals. There was recurrence of random firing accompanied by looting on Saturday, whereupon the Turkish Commander undertook patrolling of the city. Allied naval and military detachments have landed at Smyrna in concurrence with the Turkish commander and their presence will materially lessen the danger to refugees. The certainty of shortage of foodstaffs is disquieting however.

MODERATION OF TURKISH DEMANDS.

FAVOURABLE FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Paris.—Newspapers continue to comment on the situation in Anatolia with special reference to Britain's position. The "Matin" says Britain who invited Bolsheviks to Genoa seems to reproach the Angora Government for relations with the Bolsheviks. This question may be dealt with more fully at its proper time and place. It continues its warning to the Balkan Governments not to embark on adventure against Turks and says "There is no question of Turkish threat to their independence. It is purely a matter of retaking territory which is their legitimate property."

The "Echo de Paris" says the restoration of peace in the Near East is a pressing necessity for Britain in view of her interests in Mesopotamia, Egypt and India. It declares that the British can obtain assurances as regards Christian minorities and maintenance of liberty of the Straits by an Entente with Turks.

The "Victoire" says Moslems of the British Empire and the French Colonial Empire will be grateful if France and Britain become reconciled with the Sultan. It adds "peace is possible in the Near East if Britain will be reasonable. The British may have confidence in the friendship and loyalty of France. The Turks, though they are exalted by success are not asking for the moon."

ACTIVITY IN BRITISH GOVT. CIRCLES.

FRANTIC EFFORTS TO MAINTAIN ALLIED UNITY.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The Turco-Greek crisis is causing the greatest activity in Government quarters. Mr. Lloyd George who is in the country is in constant telephonic communication with Downing Street, as are also the War Office and the Admiralty, both of which are taking active steps to ensure unanimity of policy between Britain and her Allies, in view of the possible eventualities arising out of the Turkish successes.

HOLDING OF NEUTRAL ZONE.

FRANCO-ITALIAN CO-OPERATION.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

If there were any doubt regarding the solidarity of the Allies in the Near East in the face of the suddenly developed crisis, it has been effectively disposed of by an announcement that the French and Italian troops have resolved to cooperate in the task, hitherto undertaken by the British and Turkish gendarmerie officered by Britishers, of holding the neutral zone in the Ismid peninsula and the Asiatic shore of the Dardanelles.

This decision was reached at a meeting of the Allied High Commissioners and Generals at Constantinople, when it was also decided to remind the Angora Government of the existence of the zone, entry into which on the European side the Allies promptly forbade the Greeks a few weeks ago.

Allied flags have already been raised over the neutral zone on both sides of the Straits in order to warn the Kemalists that a violation will be considered an act of defiance and hostility to the Allies collectively.

The official French delusion to range up alongside Britain has been marked by a reversion of opinion in the French Press which yesterday was pleased by the Kemalist successes as being a blow to British policy.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS.

The "Temps" and the "Journal des Debate," which did not indulge with their contemporaries in a somewhat noisy joy, emphasise the necessity of France's maintaining the freedom of the Straits. They say that it would be criminal of the Government permitted the Turks to regain the control, and suggest that the Turks should accept the regime there favouring her economic interests while assuring general peace and commerce of all nations.

Other papers are perturbed at the idea that the Turks may be inclined to make excessive claims in exultation of the victory.

BRITISH WARSHIPS REACH CHANAK

Backing up the plans of joint action, the British warships from Smyrna reached Chanak at the narrowest point of the Dardanelles, whilst the French have gone to Brusa, which is still held by the Greeks in order to prevent the destruction of property.

Chanak is a strong natural position which Kemal Pasha is likely to attempt to seize in the event of essaying a *coup* in the Dardanelles.

Kemal Pasha's military qualities and recent victories are eulogised. The Greek staff apparently was thrown off the scent, and was unaware of the offensive three days before the blow fell, owing to Kemal massing three army corps in the mountainous wooded country, unobservable from Greek aeroplanes. The attack was launched at quite an unexpected spot.

GREEK ATROCITIES AND LEAGUE.

According to one account, the Greeks did not give battle after the fall of Usbak, but laid waste the countryside, leaving Eastern Anatolia in ruins. It is stated they were guilty of hideous atrocities as they fell back. This appears to explain the Kemalist communication to the League of Nations, declining the responsibility for the consequences of foregoing, and which is construed as an anticipatory excuse for possible mal-treatment of the Christians.

The Secretary General of the League of Nations replied pointing out that atrocities of one belligerent could not dispense the adversary from obligation with respect to the civilised laws of war.

On the other hand, elation at the Greek defeat at Constantinople exceeds control. Demonstrators broke windows of some foreign institutions, and damaged European shops in a Pera suburb. Sir Charles Harington, Allied Commander in Chief issued a proclamation threatening martial law in the event of a recurrence of disturbances.

KEMAL PASHA.

CONGRATULATED BY CENTRAL KHILAFAT OFFICE & UNITED INDIA.

The following is the text of the telegram sent by Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani to His Excellency Ferid Bey for conveying to H. E. Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha, the Central Khilafat Office's and United India's felicitations on the Turkish victories:—

"His Excellency, Ferid Bey, Paris,

"Kindly convey, on behalf Central Khilafat and United India, our sincerest congratulations to His Excellency Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha, Grand National Assembly, and Angora Government, on brilliant victories of Islamic armies in Asia Minor, particularly Greek evacuation of Smyrna. Insha'llah! the brave Mujahindin of Angora will succeed in totally driving out Greek armies from whole Asia Minor and Thrace, thereby saving helpless Muslim population from extermination, and restoring lasting peace in Turkish homelands. We are all eagerly awaiting good news of complete restoration of Constantinople and Dardanelles to Turks, champions of justice and righteousness, and of final settlement of Turkish question, consistent with just demands of Muslim world. United India, while appreciating splendid and glorious services of Mujahidin of Angora in defence of faith, assures them of its wholehearted support in cause of justice and righteousness. Long live Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha and victorious armies!

CHOTANI."

SURVIVORS OF THE "HAMMONIA."

LONDON, Sept. 11.

"Kinfauns Castle" has sent a wireless message that she is bringing 385 survivors of the "Hammonia" to Southampton. It is estimated that when she left Vigo the "Hammonia" had on board 360 passengers and 197 crew. The steamer "Euclid" has landed 88 at Vigo, the "Soldier Prince" 61 at Gibraltar and the "City of Valencia" bound for Madeira has seven on board.

Official and Personal.

The Governor of Madras left for Simla on Monday afternoon by a special train accompanied by his private Secretary.

His Highness Lieutenant-General Sir Sawai Madhosinghji Bahadur Maharaja of Jaipur died on the 8th inst. in his palace at Jaipur.

Sir Ali Imam has come to Patna having severed his connections with the Hyderabad State and resumed practice in the Patna High Court.

LATE SIR V. D. THACKERSEY.

HIS SERVICES TO CO-OPERATION.

A MEMORIAL MEETING.

A public meeting was held last night at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall to raise a memorial to the late Sir V. D. Thackersey, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar presiding.

The following contributions have already been promised to the Memorial Building Fund: Mr. Mulraj Khatau Rs. 5,000; Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, Rs. 5,000; Mr. Damodhar Govindji Rs. 5,000; Mr. Karsondas Hurgovind Rs. 2,000; Mr. V. D. Govindji Rs. 1,500; Mr. P. V. Mavji Rs. 1,500; Sir P. D. Pattani Rs. 1,000; Mr. V. L. Mehta Rs. 500; Sir M. Vishweshwaraya Rs. 500; Mr. B. P. Madon Rs. 500; Mr. S. A. Brelvi Rs. 300; Mr. Lakhmidas Keshavji Rs. 250; Mr. C. S. Campbell Rs. 100 and Mr. R. P. Paranjpye Rs. 50; Mr. Girdhardas Liladhar Rs. 1,000; Mr. Dharsey Purshottam Rs. 1,000.

DIED IN HARNESS.

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar said that as the chairman of the meeting, which was called for the purpose of giving expression to their heartfelt sorrow at the death of Sir Vithaldas, it was his duty merely to give the general lines of the character of the citizen whose death they had met there to mourn. when they spoke of the great loss which not merely this Presidency, but the whole of India, had sustained by the death of that great man, the first thought that suggested to him was that he might, without exaggeration, be described as the first almost among the mercantile classes of this city to devote himself to its public life and its interests with a singleness of purpose which had not distinguished the mercantile classes of the previous generation. Before Sir Vithaldas entered the public life of Bombay, and the Presidency, there had been indeed Indian merchants who took interest in the political life of the country, but they were merely its background, its supporters, by way of money, but not by way of either intelligence or brains or their devoted souls. Sir Vithaldas entered the public life and wooed it with a zeal and energy and indefatigable tenacity which distinguished him.

He knew Sir Vithaldas when he was a young man and a student. The speaker was also more or less familiar with his father. Sir Vithaldas seemed to him all along as a very happy combination of the character which distinguished his father and mother. Sir Vithaldas' father, Damodhar Thackersey, was more or less a modest man, very shy. But, if he took any part in the public life of the country, it was because he was dragged into it. His chief characteristic was his amiability and Sir Vithaldas inherited his lovable disposition from his father. They should not also ignore the part his mother played in his education. The speaker knew both of them. If Sir Vithaldas' father was an amiable man, and zealous and assiduous, his mother was a dominant personality and one who had convictions of her own and who could hold her own. He was not only a man of ideas, not only a man of ideals, but when an idea turned his mind he put himself into carrying it out with the minutest attention to details. But whether he was a member of the Municipal Corporation, or its President, a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay, or of the Imperial Legislative Council, he worked hard, he was thorough, and he never shirked his duty. And it might be said of him that he died in harness in the performance of his duty as a public man and as a philanthropist.

His last five years were the closing period of his life and he devoted himself to the interests of the public. Since his return from England with Lady Thackersey he seemed to have felt convinced more than ever that the industrial and economic development of the country would prove a curse if the foundations were not enlightened and elevated. His loss would be felt most by Lady Thackersey who stood by him and was a source of strength to him during the last five years of his life. It had been suggested by the Committee, which was formed, that the memorial should take the form of a building named after Sir Vithaldas for the purpose of the institution which was closest to his heart and of which he was both the brains and the worker, namely the Central Cooperative Institute. The question of economic development always stood foremost in his heart and to the Cooperative Movement he devoted himself both with his money and brains. He commended that form or memorial to their unanimous and earnest approval.

UNAFFECTED BY REVERSES.

Sir Stanley Reed then moved:

That this public meeting expresses its deep sorrow and its sense of great loss at the sudden death, in the prime of life, of Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt., who distinguished himself by his eminent and patriotic services in the Bombay Municipal Corporation, in the Bombay Legislative Council, in the Imperial Legislature, who was a great leader of industries and a munificent helper of movements for the elevation of the womanhood of India, and who rendered very valuable services in building up the Cooperative Movement for the economic uplift of the masses in this Presidency.

Sir Stanley said he had known Sir Vithaldas since a long time and he was in closer touch with him than perhaps any other man except their president. He came to know him some 20 years ago when he become a member of the Legislative Council. The speaker was proud to associate himself with his activities and proud to call himself his friend. More than anything else he worked for the agricultural uplift of his countrymen in a country where more than 70 per cent of the people who devote themselves to agriculture find themselves tied down by shortage of credit and by the high rates which they have to pay by way of interest. He was mainly instrumental with the assistance of Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas in forming the Bombay Central Cooperative Credit

(Continued on next page.)

POLICE EXCESSES AT GURU-KA-BAGH.

PT. MALAVIYA'S SCATHING INDICTMENT.

SUGGESTS ENQUIRY BY ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 11.

Presiding at a Jallianwala Bagh meeting on Sunday, Pandit Malaviayajee said, the issue as to who was in possession of the land from which trees had been cut was *sub judice*. In the case against Akali leaders so long as the police arrested Akalis under the belief that they formed unlawful assemblies they had no quarrel, but when measures were taken to stop them on the road and the police began beating them to the point of unconsciousness, it introduced a new situation, which caused intense grief throughout the country. The speaker had the misfortune to see the beating and twice complained to the police officers on the spot that it was excessive and unlawful.

POLICE EXCESSES CONDEMNED.

He went further and declared that it was in conflict with the dictates of humanity to beat men, fully one-third of whom had served Government during the war, with iron and brass topped regulation as this and to drag them by the hair, which they considered sacred. By observing perfect non-violence the Sikhs had furnished an object lesson to which there was no parallel any where else. This unique example of fortitude was the gift of the Gurus and the fruit of Mahatma Gandhi's teaching. Those who rediculed the Mahatma should now appreciate his work. The duty of the people at this juncture was firstly to follow the example of absolute non-violence set by the Sikhs. Any one who trod a different path would be an enemy not only of Akalis but of the best interests of the country. Whatever the nature of the suffering that came they should bear it non-violently. To face a bullet was easier than receive a *lathi* blow and those who endured it non-violently deserved their respect. The Akali leaders were at one with speaker in this view and the admonition given to Akali *jathas* before their departure was "Raise not your hand. Utter not abuse and break not your vow."

PACIFIC MEASURES ADVOCATED.

Secondly they should express their opinion of the excesses committed against the Akalis and Government should not continue any measures which the public so emphatically condemned. If Government decided to continue the measures it would be taking an erroneous view, as the speaker considered, that every *lathi* blow on the back of an Akali would be an axe laid at the foundation of India's connection with England. Government had the power and strength to crush not only Akalis, but a large section of the population, but like the rest of the population the Akalis were its children and even though Government might consider them obstinate, it should adopt gentleness to calm them down. If Government employed a tithe of the energy that was being used in dealing with Akalis in securing a settlement with the Mahant, it would save Government a bad name and spare Akalis the *lathi* blows. The speaker and the public had no quarrel with Government regarding prosecuting any of the Akalis in courts, but in any excesses or hardships to which they were subjected they had his full sympathy.

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY SUGGESTED.

Government should appoint a commission of its own to enquire into the excesses alleged to have been committed in Guru-ka-Bagh, on the road to it, in the villages around and on those attempting to carry provisions to Guru-ka-Bagh, as a result of which two men, a father and a son are alleged to have met their end. It should dismiss such of its officials as might be found guilty of excesses. Government had been silent so far in spite of the reports in the press and statements by members of Council and perhaps in its present view such action might be too much to expect from it. Hence the proposal that the All-India Congress Committee be asked to appoint a commission of its own to look into the complaints. With folded hands Panditji appealed to the assembly to remain perfectly non-violent, in memory of their Gurus and of the saint who is in Yarrowda jail for the last six months whatever the sufferings that had come to Akalis or might be-fall hence-forth to them or the others.

AKALIS STILL BEING ASSAULTED BY POLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 12.

Two lorry-loads of provisions for the Akalis at Guru-ka-Bagh have been seized by the police. A strong jatha of Ferozepur Sikhs left for Guru-ka-Bagh yesterday and reached there without opposition. Guru-ka-Bagh has now been enclosed by barred wire. Four Akalis who attempted to pass through the opening in the barred wire were beaten by the police using *lathies*. After the first batch was dealt with in this way, two more batches attempted to pass and received the same treatment. To-day no jatha has left for Guru-ka-Bagh. The reason is stated to be that there are plenty of Akalis there now.

DEATH OF A WOUNDED AKALI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 9.

The body of Bhai Tarasingh of village Tera who died, it is alleged, as the result of beating while working in his field for his inability to tell the police whether any persons had passed carrying provisions for Guru-ka-Bagh was brought to Amritsar for *post mortem*. After this the bier was carried to crematorium attended by a vast concourse of Akalis and other residents. Pandit Malaviya also accompanied the bier. The deceased was a military pensioner.

The heavy and continuous rains which

(Continued on next page.)

BUDGET FORECAST.

QUESTION IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

FINANCE MEMBER'S REPLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

In the Council of State this morning Hon. Mr. Sethna asked the following question:—"Will Government be pleased to make a statement showing the progress of revenue and exchenditure during the current financial year up to now with a view to indicate as to how the revenues are coming in and if the expenditure is keeping within the budgeted amounts?"

FINANCE MEMBER'S REPLY.

The Finance member replying said:—At present our data are the actual figures of revenue and expenditure until the end of July, while for August we have only approximate figures. Under Customs we collected about 11¼ crores upto the end of July and this figure would have been higher were it not for refunds made in April on account of certain higher duties collected in March which were omitted from the Finance Bill as finally passed. The figures for August are expected to show an improvement. So far as can be seen at present, assuming that trade generally will at any rate not be materially worse than last cold weather, and taking into account the favourable character of the present monsoon, it is possible that the year's revenue from Customs may fall somewhat short of the budget figure of 45½ crores though we may hope, not by more than that of a crore or two. Any short fall that may occur is likely to be due to revenue from sugar, liquors, matches, the so-calltd luxuries, miscellaneous and the cotton excise falling short of that estimated. On the other hand, there have been unexpectedly large imports of tobacco. The piecegoods trade has at last showed a distinct revival and we ought certainly to reach the budget figure of 560 lakhs. The new duty on kerosine oil is also doing well and may bring us in half a crore more than we expected. The railway returns have been disappointing though there has been some slight improvement in the last few weeks. The gross traffic receipts at the end of August amounted to just under 37 crores. We can no doubt count on some increase in traffic during the coming cold weather but unless this is much greater than at present can reasonably expected, it is probable that the gross receipts will fall short by two or three crores of the budget estimate of 99½ crores. Unlike last year it is not anticipated that there will be any excess in the budget estimate of working expense of posts and telegraphs. The increase in the postal rates appear to have affected correspondence substantially during the first two or three months and for the present it seems probable that the budget estimate of net receipts may have to be reduced by a crore. Most of our revenue incometax is collected in the last few months of the year. For the present all that can be said is that owing to heavy business losses the allowances that we shall have to make for the debts are likely to be greater than anticipated; but is it too early to say whether or not the budget estimate will have to be reduced. On the other hand, it is possible that we shall get more revenue from both opium and salt than we anticipated and under these two heads we can probably count on an improvement of from half a crore to a crore. On the expenditure side, no important variations have so far come to notice, so far as civil expenditure is concerned, except that we are likely to save about three quarter of a crore of our budget provision for interest on debt owing to the fact that a full half year's interest on our new loan will not be payable till April 1st. Under military expenditure the Finance Member warned the legislature that the budget provision for operations in Waziristan would be exceeded. It is probable that this excess will amount to about a crore and a half. Further, a payment of anything upto 2 crores may have to be made in respect of gratuities to surplus officers in excess of the budget provision of 35 lakhs. I need not add that, inconvenient as it may be to have to face this expenditure at the present moment. It will lead to a very considerable reduction in our recurring charges for future yeare.

In reply to Sir Dinshaw Wacha the Hon. Mr. O'Donnell said that the Government of India were now collecting the figures about the actual strength of the members of the Indian Civil Service and the Provincial Civil Service on the 30th June 1914 and on 30th June 1922 and would be supplied in due course.

COLONY-RETURNED INDIANS.

Sir Manekji Dadabhoy moved that steps be taken immediately in consultation and co-operation with the philanthropic and religious bodies for the [illegible] into society of the Colony-returned Indians where possible and for the creation of one or more settlements for the benefit of such of them as are not so admitted. The mover admitted that there were many difficulties in the solution of this question of facilites for repatriation but he was tncouraged to make the proposition becaust of the sympathetic attitude of Government in this matter.

Raja Harnam Singh strongly supported the resolution.

Dr. Ganganath opposed the resolution as it was worded specially the first part of it relating to relief measures in co-operation with religious bodise because it was his conviction that in the present temper of the country it would be difficult for Government to get help from people in religious motters. Moreover that was a question which ought to be solved by the people themselves and not by Government. Three more Hindu members endorsed the views of Dr. Ganganath Jha while Sir Umar Hayat Khan strongly supported the resolution on humanitarian grounds.

The Hon. Mr. Sarma announced that the Government of India had recently addressed the local Government do all they could to assist the repatriated Indians. There had been sixteen thousand Indians returned during the last few years from Fiji and West Indies and about 5,260 from South Africa. The Madras Government, in their last report, stated that in that Presidency the Colony-returned Indians found no difficulty in getting employment nor was there difficulty on account of the caste system. The Hon. Mr. Sarma then referred to the position of the United Provinces which was almost the same and explained that the attitude of Government in respect of this resolution was one of neutrality. "We do not encourage repatriation on sentimental or other grounds. There are provisions in the various emigration acts which provide for the repatriation of Indians on certain condtions whenever they express disire to come back to India. Wt are quite willing to repatriate those who are entitled to repatriation at the expense of Colonial Governments but it must not be supposed that the Government of India have been idle in the matter of providing relief for these repatriated Indians who might find some difficulties. We have been trying to find employment for some of them but some do not like the type of labour that is available. The Government of India cannot undertake any scheme of colonisation because it is a provincial subject but we would suggest to the local Governments the desirability of undertaking any schemes of colonisation or any other relief measures should the conditions in the provinces necessitate such steps."

Sir Ahmad Thambi Maricair and Mr. Samaldas spoke urging he mover to withdraw the resolution. Sir Manecki briefly replied to the debate. He was grateful to Government for speech of the Hon. Mr. Sarma and [illegible] of the promise that the Local Govern- [illegible] in the matter of affording relief to repatriated emigrants, he withdraw the resolution.

The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

Mr. Hullah did not move his resolution regarding emigration of unskilled labour to Ceylon, Malaya, etc., as notifications on the subject were not yet ready. Mr. Hullah moved his next resolution which was the last motion discussed to-day and which raised an interesting debate This motion recommended "That recruitment to Indian Forest Service be by selection in England and India of recruits who have already undergone a preliminary education in forestry, followed by training for one year in England and Europe of all recruits together at a central institution as recommended by the Inter-departmental Committee on Imperial Forestry Education in their report of February 1921."

Mr. K. L. Neogy proposed to amend the resolution so as to make the House agree to the Secretary of State's scheme, Dehra Dun should have the requisite standard of efficiency in order that it might not be necessary to send to England for preliminary training and that all recruits for the Indian Forest Service should be trained at Dehra Dun as soon as necessary arrangements recommended in that behalf by the Public Services Commission in 1916 could be made and that pending such arrangements, the present method of recruitment might continue.

Mr. Kamat supported Mr. Neogy.

The Hon. Mr. Sarma intervened in the debate and sounded a note of warning and cleared some misapprehensions. He said that if the Dehra Dun scheme was persisted in, the House should keep in view that it would be asking British recruits, who must form sixty per cent. of the total recruited, to come to Dehra Dun for three years' training, thus incurring considerable expense over them. Moreover, it would be asking British recruits to come to India at a very impressionable age at which they did not want Indians to go to England. Moreover, this scheme would cost about Rs. 50,000 and local Governments would not be able to finance their shares. This scheme would, therefore, be postponed indefinitely and the desired improvement would again be put into a melting pot and the existing system would continue.

Mr. Subramanyam said that the question involved was that of principle and no consideration of cost or difficulties of British recruits should deter them from voting in favour of an India self-contained in her forestry education.

Mr. J. Dwarkadas also supported Mr. Neogy and moved an amendment that Dehra Dun scheme be adopted with necessary modifications as to conditions of training which might be considered essential.

Mr. Neogy accepted both these amendments.

Mr. Hullah opposed all amendments. Exact at 4 p.m. the President put the contending motions to the House and declared Mr. Neogy's amended amendment carried. The resolution thus adopted reads:—"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that all recruits for All-India Forest Service should be trained at Dehra Dun as soon as necessary arrangements recommended in that behalf by the Public Services Commission in 1916 can be made and that pending such arrangements with necessary modifications as to conditions of training which the Assembly recommends be taken up at a very early date and the present method of recruitment should continue."

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

LABOUR LEGISLATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

Official resolutions were discussed at today's sitting of the Legislative Assembly. Of these the most important and one which excited a good deal of discussion was that regarding the future recruitment to and training in the Indian Forest Service. Three other resolutions proposed the ratification of certain recommendations of the International Labour Organisation.

Only ten questions were answered to-day. Replying to Munshi Ishwar Saran, Mr. Burdon said that there were no Indians in the Military Assistant Surgeon class of the Indian Medical Department. The Anglo-Indian and domiciled Europeans in this class numbered 736. Munshi Ishwar Saram asked whether it was now intended to take Indians into the class. The Army Secretary asked for due notice of the question.

Replying to a question by the same member, Mr. Burdon said that 18,600 Gurkhas, 1,150 transfrontier Pathans and 885 Hazaras from Afghanistan and Mashud were now employed in the Indian Army.

A question by Mr. Hussanally elicited the information that a proposal was under consideration to extend the existing Karachi Cantonment towards Drig Road Aerodrome and by so doing to set the space free for the development of the port and city of Karachi.

Replying to the same member, Colonel Waghorn said:—"On the 10 most important railways were carried between the 1st April and the 12th August 1922, 131,638,000 passengers or about 1,600,000 less than in the corresponding period of last year. This represents a loss of passenger traffic amounting to 1.2 per cent. The earnings on the same lines from coaching traffic were 74 lakhs greater than in the corresponding period of last year, an increase of nearly 6 per cent. Government do not propose to reduce the maxima recently prescribed. They are aware of course that an increase in fares is never popular; on the other hand, I must remind the Hon. Member that the railways worked at a considerable loss last year and that the Acworth Committee has placed it on record that an increase of fares was long overdue.

GURU-KA-BAG MOTION DISALLOWED.

Bhai Mansingh again attempted to move an adjournment of the house to discuss the treatment meted out by police to Akalis near Guru-ka-bagh. The mover stressed the fact that his motion of to-day differed from that of Friday in avoiding any reference to the cases now sub-judice which arose out of the Guru-ka-bagh affair.

Sir Malcolm Hailey objected to the motion for two reasons, firstly because it referred to a provincial subject and secondly that even the question of treatment by the police could not be discussed without touching the broad question now sub-judice whether it was lawful for a certain number of people to oust a Mahant. The police were merely doing their ordinary duty of protecting the property in the legitimate possession of a Mahant.

The President upheld his ruling of Friday and disallowed the motion for adjournment.

Mr. Burdon, Army Secretary, presented the report of the Joint Committee of the Cantonments House Accommodation Act Amendment Bill. The Joint Committee unanimously recommended that in view of considerable alterations the bill be recommitted to them for preparing a bill consolidating the necessary amendments with the existing law. The house agreed to recommittal of the bill to the committee.

WEEKLY REST DAY.

Mr. Innes, the Commerce Member, moved:—"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that beyond forwarding a copy to the local Governments and administrations for any action which they may consider desirable, no action need be taken on the recommendation concerning the application of the weekly rest day in commercial establishments adopted by general conference of the international labour organisation of the League of Nations convened at Geneva on 25th October 1921." Mr. Innes explained that his resolution referred only to commercial undertakings and not to industrial undertakings. He said the local Governments had been consulted and the majority of them protested against an all-India legislation on the subject [illegible] time. It would not, also, be practicable and advisable to have a uniform legislation for all India.

Mr. K. Ahmed and Mr. Joshi expressed dissatisfaction with the scope of the resolution. Mr. Joshi considered that the resolution was doing scant justice to a big international body. He, therefore, moved an amendment which asked that the opinion of the local Government and representative Organisation of the employer and the employed be invited of the subject and that these be laid before the Assembly.

Mr. Chowdhri supported Mr. Joshi's view and urged that commercial establishments be granted the much needed relief form overwork.

Sir D. P. Sarabadhikari, Mr. Rangachariar and Mr. Saklatwalla opposed the amendments and spoke for Government motion. Mr. Saklatwalla in his short maiden speech reminded Mr. Joshi that both he and the speaker were present at Geneva when the question was adopted in the form of a recommendation as distinct from the convention because the participating nations felt that the change advocated was premature and that the respective countries should have a free hand in accenting or rejecting it. The speaker emphasised dislocation and inconvenience in business especially in small shops caused by the adoption of the recommendation.

After further discussion Mr. Joshi's amendment was lost and Mr. Innes' original proposition carried.

NAVIGATION AND HOURS OF WORK.

The Commerce Member moved his second resolution asking that no action be taken on the recommendation concerning limitation on the hours of work in inland nacigation adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations convened at Genoa on the 15th day of June 1920. Mr. Innes said that in view of the obvious difficulties action could not be taken to carry out this recommendation which proposed eight hours day on ships and in this respect India was not alone, Great Britain, Japan, Italy and other European countries had not also adopted the recommendation. The workers on inland navigation were on a totally different footing from those in factories. The former were not constantly on active work but were kept for emergencies and their work was uncertain. Mr. Joshi unsuccessfully moved for adjournment of the debate on this resolution till Government had obtained the opinion of the employers and employees organisations concerned. Mr. Innes' resolution was finally adopted.

Mr. Innes next moved his third and last resolution which asked for the ratification of the Draft Convention (1) fixing minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers and stokers and (2) concerning compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea. Mr. Innes said that the resolution merely confirmed the existing practice.

Mr. Joshi protested that the labour organisation on the recommendation of the Government of India and Japan fixed the minimum age for young persons to be employed as trimmers or stokers in these two countries at sixteen years, while in the case of western countries the minimum age was fixed at 18.

Mr. Innes' resolution was adopted.

LATE SIR V. G. THACKERSEY.

(Continued from previous page.)

Bank, to which he had done such service, and he never allowed anything to interfere with his work in connection with it. When he was at the zenith of his fame Sir Vithaldas suffered a trmendous reverse. He mentioned it only to show, and the incident proved it clearly, what sort of man he was. Smaller men would have broken down, but he did not and he prepared himself to retrieve his fortune and again to place himself in public life. He never took up any work, without thoroughly understanding the whole subject with which he was dealing and everything he did was stamped with the idea of service. He was a good patriot and a good friend.

Mr. Mavji Govindji seconded and Mr. K. Natarajan and Prof. H. L. Hajji further supported the resolution.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. Otto Rothfeld moved:

That this public meeting resolves that a suitable memorial be raised to commemorate the services of the late Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt., and that this object can be best served by cooperating with the Bombay Central Cooperative Institute in collecting funds for the proposed building, the idea and plans for which he had approved just before his death, and that the institute be requested to associate the name of Sir Vithaldas with the building.

He said the Cooperative movement was not felt so much in the city of Bombay as in the villages and thought it was going to do incalculable good to this country. They wanted a building for the housing of the institution and keeping their records and he had succeeded in securing a site in the Fort in Bakehouse Lane which was promised him by Government for the purpose. He hoped the public would liberally subscribe towards the erection of a suitable building.

MEMORIAL TO TAKE FORM OF A BUILDING.

Mr. G. K. Devdhar seconding the resolution, said:—

The edifice that he reared up here, to speak metaphorically, had provided a great moral and material shelter to the vast masses of our countrymen. The seed sown has already sprouted and its branches have begun to spread far and wide. In this field of the cooperative movement he not only spent his money but gave the best part of his time, driving power, energy and enthusiasm for public well-being with an insight and imagination which were his own and which are very rare virtues among public men. His enthusiasm for the elevation of Indian womanhood was generous and very great and the women of India like the cooperators owe him no small debt of deep gratitude. I am thoroughly convinced he was one of those rare products who are the salt of humanity. He was an ornament to his country. Such an eminent and generous friend of ours left us; but he has, however, left a great legacy of his public-spirit behind, which it is our sacred duty to carry on. I believe the younger generation will learn great lessons from his life, which he dedicated to the cause of humanity. We have, therefore, definitely proposed to raise a memorial building to perpetuate his name in Bombay with a great chance of success. But success or no success we must do it; because it is our duty.

Messrs. J. K. Mehta, Tannan and Madon and Mrs. Bhat supported the resolution whih was carried.

The following resolutions were also carried:

That this public meeting resolves that the undermentioned be requested to form a general committee including the working committee with power to add to their number at the suggestion of the working committee, to collect subscriptions for the purpose of the memorial and that the following be the office-bearers of the working committee who will constitute themselves into the working committee. It further empowers the working committee to arrange all details with regard to the proposed Memorial Building with the Standing Committee of the Bombay Central Cooperative Institute, and incur the necessary expenditure etc.

That this public meeting resolves to tender its deep condolences to Lady Vithaldas Thackersey, Mr. Madhowjee Damodher Thackersey, and other relatives in the family in their sad bereavement and authorizes the President of this meeting to communicate the same to them in their sorrow.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

POLICE EXCESSES AT GURU-KA-BAGH.

(Continued from previous page.)

have been falling for several days have constituted another heavy ordeal for the wounded Akalis and the medical and other staff attending to them. The hospitals were hitherto in open air covered only by large *shamianas* which started leaking at the approach of rain. Amritsar rose to the occasion and the citizens lost no time in placing at the disposal of the Shromani Committee, public and private buildings under their control and in removing the patients there without any hitch or delay. They are being duly attended in the various sub-hospitals.

S KHS CONGRATULATED.

PROTEST MEETING AT JALLIANWALA BAGH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 11.

Some 20,000 attended the public meeting of protest held to discuss the grave situation created by the Guru-ka-Bagh affair. Representatives from various districts were present. Pandit Malviyaji made a telling speech reviewing the happenings at Guru-ka-Bagh and on the road to it and giving a strong lead to the vast assembly. Bawa Salamatrai of Jullundur moved the first resolution which ran as follows.

That this public meeting of the citizens of Amritsar and of representatives of nearly all the districts of the Punjab and of all communities views with grave anxiety the situation that has arisen in connection with the Guru-ka-Bagh affair and places on record its strong condemnation of the heartless and merciless beating and dragging by the hair etc., of the non-violent Akalis proceeding towards the Guru-ka-Bagh which has been repeaedly resorted to by police during the last fortnight and which it regards as extremely unjustifiable and inhuman and calls upon the Government to stop it and to adopt measures to promote an amicable settlement of the dispute relating to the Guru-ka-Bagh in particular and Gurdwara in in general.

The resolution was seconded by Bhai Jodhsingh, editor the "Khalsa". An amendment was moved by Dr. Mahomed Alam of Aligarh to delete the concluding portion beginning with the words "and calls upon the Government" etc. Hakim Ajmal Khan seconded the amendment which was inconsistent with the honour of the country, the dignity of the community and the policy of the non-violent Non-Cooperation movement. The amendment was accepted by the mover of the resolution and the resolution as amended was carried unanimously.

Hakim Ajmal Khan moved and Pandit Lajjavati seconded the second resolution which ran as follows:—That this public meeting places on record its deep sympathy with the Sikh who have been subjected to what it regards as unjustifiable and undeserved suffering and heartily congratulates them upon the marvellous patience and the spirit of non-violence which they have exhibited under great provocation. This meeting further trusts that the members of the general public will support the Sikhs by maintaining an attitude of perfect non-violence in the midst of any difficulties that might arise. Syed Ataslah-shah of Jullundur moved and Mr. S. S. Bhatia of Amritsar seconded the third resolution which was as follows: That this meeting requests the All-India Congress Committee to appoint a commission to inquire into the occurrences relating to the Guru-ka-Bagh affair which are at present the subject of complaint.

TRIAL OF SIKH LEADERS.

ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE AT GURU-KA-BAGH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Sept 11.

The following witnesses appeared to-day in the Court of Nawab Aslam Hayat Khan in the case against S. Mahtabsingh and other officers of the Shromani Committee: Superintendent Macpherson, Tahsildar Zaurdin, Zaildar Harnamshingh, Mahant Sunderdas, Sadar Kaungo and two Patwaris.

Police Superintendent C. A. Macpherson said, "Last year I received information that an large party of Sikhs had gone to Guru-ka-Bagh. I was also informed that their intention was to take forcible possession of the Gurdwara. Accompanied by Mr. Caroe, Assistant Commissioner Amritsar, I arrived there and found two or three hundred Akalis under the leadership of Dansingh. On being questioned Dansingh said that the sole intention of himself and his party was to persuade the Mahant to reform and they had no intention to take forcible possession of the Gurdwara. Dansingh in order to prove his bonafides sent away all his men but 5. The number 5 was suggested by me as being the number suitable to look to the matter. These 5 men, actually in the Gurdwara, were to persuade the Mahant to reform. Sometime after this incident a small police guard was maintained in the vicinity of the Gurdwara about 10th September 1921. I wrote a letter both to the Mahant and to the Secretary Shromani Gurdwara Prabandak Committee asking them if they wished the police guard to remain. The replies from both were in the negative. From that day upto 9th August 1922 there was no cause for police intervention. After the 9th various offences were committed at Guru-ka-Bagh which include actual theft, attempt to commit theft and rioting. These cases were actually sent up and are now pending in Courts. One such offence was actually committed in my presence. When I questioned them as to why they were cutting the trees they replied, by order of Guru Gobind Singh. I then asked how the order of Guru Saheb had been conveyed to them to which they replied by the Panth.

CUTTING OF TREES.

Tehsildar Zahurdin and Zaildar Harnemdars deposed to trees having been cut during the Amavas fair. The Akalis would not stop at the bidding of police and said that they were acting under the orders of the Shromani Committee. After cutting the tree they were arrested.

Mahant Sunderdas, complainant in the [illegible] tree-cutting cases, deposed that the land from which the trees were cut was his and he had inherited it from his Gurus. The land might be in the ownership of the Gurdwara but he held adverse possession of it. Akalis had taken forcible possession of the Gurdwara itself during has absence to Multan in August 1921. He had complained to the Deputy-Commissioner but had lodged no suit. The remaining three witnesses produced revenue entries regarding the Gurdwara lands. Karamat Ali Patwari stated the land from which trees had been cut was in his jurisdiction. According to settlement record 1911 and 12 the land is shown in the possession column to belong to Gurdwara Arjan Sahib and in possession of the shareholders of Shamilat Taraf Bhagan. According to the geneological tree under column of agriculturist, Mahant Sundardas is shown as non-occupancy tenant. In column of rent is written 'no rent.' The entries meant that the land was in the possession of the Gurdwara and through belonging to the shareholders of the villages had come to the Gurdwara by gift. The Mahant was shown as being in actual possession. Ganpatrai Patwari gave entries regarding the Gurdwara and Guru-ka-Bagh. The bagh land enclosed by the garden wall was shown in jamabandi 1919 1920 and the record of rights as in the ownership of Mahant Sunderdas and cultivated by himself. The Mahant was a "panibi-kadim," which was a sort of occupancy tenant. The Court adjourned to Monday, on which day, the prosecution evidence will be finished.

FRACAS OVER DOG FIGHT.

MORE DETAILS.

With reference to the account of the *fracas* at Bhoiwada Cross Lane on the evening of Sunday last, between some Parsis and Hindus, further information gathered goes to show that the Parsi dog-owner, whose name appears to be Dorabji Framji, lives at Founta n Hall, at Bhoiwada Cross Lane, and the locality is inhabited by mill-workers, as there are many mills there. One Tukaram Govind who is living in a chawl, belonging to Kondaji Bapuji, was passing, at about 4-30 or 5 p.m., along the Bhoiwada Cross Road to the market with a dog. The dog is the common property of the chawl and seems to be a general favourite. When he was passing Fountain Hall, the owner who keeps three or four dogs had just come in a victoria, and it appears there was a fight between the dogs. Tukaram himself says that he did not use any abusive word towards the Parsi, but the latter he alleges abused him and spoke angrily. The Parsi then, it is alleged, struck him with a whip and his servant took up a bamboo and hit Tukaram on the head. Tukaram was alone. He is a wiry man, and not very strong. When he saw that he was being hit on all sides and that he was bleeding from the wound which was caused on his head by the bamboo, he, it is stated, picked up a few pieces of stone, in desperation, from the ground and struck wildly at the Parsi and his servant. These must have struck them. Tukaram then ran away as fast as he could towards his chawl which is very near,—almost next to Fountain Hall. When he had gone about 200 yards, three or four Parsis, with another three or four servants, pursued him and brought him back. It is alleged they fired their revolvers at the crowd which had now gathered there and soundly beat the man until he fainted.

One respectable gentleman, a mill manager, on being asked for his version of the affair, said he was there when Tukaram was brought back; at that time both the Parsi and his servant were bleeding from wounds; Tukaram was being beaten by the Parsi and two others and they took him inside the compound and there severely beat him. Tukaram was all alone and the Parsis were many. He was brought back by the Parsis and their servants, from a distance of about 200 yards from the house. They caught him and took him back to the bungalow, beating him severely on the road.

FIRING ON THE MOB.

On their way back a Parsi, it was stated, began firing his revolver to frighten away the crowd which was now slowly collecting, as it was a Sunday and the mill-workers were in their houses. Tukaram was held by two persons and three men were beating him; one Parsi was poking him with a stick. When the revolver shots were fired the mob got infuriated and as the people saw that the man was taken into the compound and there mercilessly hammered they began to throw stones into the compound. When stones were thrown, the firing from inside increased. At one time, it was stated, there were two or three revolvers shooting and there was also a gun being fired at the people. There is a high wall surrounding the house and the crowd took shelter behind it and threw stones. The people inside were standing at the windows and from there blazing away at the people. This went on, it is alleged, for fully forty minutes and many people were struck with pellets. The shots went into the chawls which are to the left and right of the building, and many windows were broken. While only eighteen wounded men were taken to the hospital, many more it is stated, were struck with pellets.

When this had gone on for full forty minutes, policemen came and everything was stopped. The Parsi was taken to the Police Station and the wounded were removed to the hospital. They were allowed to go away. Tukaram was kept in the hospital overnight. In the morning the police came for him and the hospital authorities allowed him to be taken away. Tukaram was taken to the Police Station at Poibavdi and there from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. he had to sit, or lie down on the ground. Tukaram had many pellet wounds, his head was broken; all over the body there are weals and marks of severe beating. The Parsi had lodged a cross-complaint against Tukaram before the Police and Tukaram could only be allowed to go home on a bail for Rs. 200, which one of his friends subsequently offered.

A WOUNDED MAN'S VERSION.

Tukaram Govind, the wounded mill worker, is ill in bed. His body is full of marks: there is a wound in his head. His whole body is sore and he cannot move from one side to another. It was in this condition that he was allowed to be taken away by the Police by the Hospital authorities. At the Police Station he was kept without any food, any medical attention, and any sort of aid, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. That is what the wounded man himself says. His version of the affair is that he was going along the road with the dog on his way to the market. The Parsi came in a gharry and Tukaram's dog went to him, or that there was a fight between the dogs. The Parsi then hit him with a whip and his servant with a bamboo. He had nothing in his hand to defend himself. When the beating was too much, he took up stones from the ground and threw them at both the master and his servant. Then he ran away and when he had approached the "Agboat" chawl he was brought back by the Parsis and their servants. On their way to the house they began firing revolvers at the crowd. He was taken into the compound and there again beaten. He was kicked and struck on all parts of his body; he then fainted. He does not know what happened afterwards until he was taken to the Hospital. He was kept in the hospital all night and in the morning the police came for him. He was allowed to be taken away about 8-30 or 9 a.m. to the Police Station. He was kept at the Police Station till about 4 p.m. In the meantime he was given nothing to eat and he had no medical aid. His friends then stood bail for him and he was allowed to go away. Since that time he has been lying ill in bed, unable to move.

A "pan" shop-keeper, Harishandra Laxman, said a policeman came to his shop on the day in question, which is near the place of incident, about 5-30 p.m. and told him about the trouble. He accompanied him to Fountain Hall and he saw Tukaram being beaten by the Parsis and their servants. The gate was shut and the crowd was outside. The Parsis had revolvers and a gun in their hands and they were shooting. He and the sepoy asked them to let out Tukaram and avoid trouble. They would not hear. He and the policeman then ran to the Police Station and told the Inspector all that had happened and while they were returning to the scene a telephone message was received from Fountain Hall that the people were getting unruly, etc. When they approached the House the policemen intervened and dispersed the crowd.

INDISCRIMINATE SHOOTING.

Many other people who were interviewed gave almost the same version with a slight variation. One man put the number of the wounded at at least 100. It was fortunate there was a high wall round the house, as that, prevented accurate shooting, otherwise the casualties it is stated, stated, would have been more. The window-pane of a bungalow at a distance of about 300 yards was broken and a woman who was standing near the door, in a room was hit on the head. The bullet was extracted and some medicine applied. Another gentleman who was just closing his door narrowly escaped; the bullet grazed his neck. Another man was struck in the chest. Many of the window-panes of the houses and chawls near by have been broken and even those standing in the rooms on the first floor of a chawl have been hit.

AN OPEN LETTER,

TO MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

Sir.—The main responsibility for the present unhappy state of affairs in Iraq lies with you and no small share of the blame lies on the shoulder of Sir Percy Cox. It is obvious to the meanest intelligence that Feisul, the People, is not wanted by the Iraquians, on whom, in spite of very strong opposition, you have dumped him as their King. The sooner you abandon your disastrous policy of "a chain of autonomous (!) Arab states" the better for all concerned. Do you know what Ibn Saud thinks of you? He says you are the best "paymaster" in the world. Old Hussain of Hedjaz, says you are his "Golden Goose!"

Your love of adventure and sensation has, on the one hand, involved the poor British taxpayer in financial difficulties and, on the other, inflamed Arab sentiment to a point inconceivable.

At the close of the great Arab rebellion of 1920, on behalf of various Turkish and Arab Military Associations I was deputed to proceed to Mosul to discuss Peace terms, a draft of which I handed to Col. Nalder to forward to your representative in Bagdad.

It was confidently hoped by my colleagues that the opening of pourparlers with Sir P. Cox would lead to a *via media*, thus solving the thorny Mespot problem. Notwithstanding that I came to Mosul unarmed, alone, and as a messenger of peace, your Political and Military officers there were thrown in such a state of panic by my presence and the nature of my mission that I was promptly "arrested" and under savage circumstances, marched off to Baghdad, where I languished for some months as a political prisoner and prisoner of war.

Had your representatives the best interests of Iraq at heart to serve, would they have pursued this mad course?

I and my colleagues were seeking for a round-table conference to end the great rebellion and prevent the possibility of another conflagration. A great and glorious opportunity was provided to your representatives of readjusting their policy with the just aspirations of the people so as to satisfy British pride and prestige on the one part and meet the burning wishes of the populace on the other.

You denied us the occasion while you gladly, nay despairingly, invite Irish "rebels" like Griffiths, Collins, etc. to a round-table conference in London to end the Irish rebellion.

The consequences of relying too implicitly on your "man on the spot" and turning a deaf ear to the loud murmurs of a righteously indignant people are only too obvious to-day.

Never during centuries of Turkish control over Mespot was there among the people and Princes that spirit of bitterness against the authorities such as exists to-day among your quondam proteges.—Yours, etc.,

MERWAN N. COORLAWALA.
late Major.
19th Turkish Cavalry.
Hyderabad Deccan.

"WE ARE FIGHTING FOR OUR EXISTENCE."

KEMAL OUTLINES ANGORA'S FOREIGN POLIC

GRIEVOUS MISCALCULATION OF TURKE'S ENEMIES.

(Concluded from last issue)

The following is the concluding portion of the speech of Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha at the 3rd anniversary of the Grand National Assembly:—

Foreign Policy.

In describing the events of the past year, I believe I have sketched out to a certain point the essential lines of our foreign policy. These lines are quite simple and straight.

As in the case of our internal policy our action in foreign policy is likewise inspired by the principles laid down in the national pact. (*Applause*). We are ready to receive at once as our friends those who, acknowledging the legality of this pact, will recognise our planary independence in the material and moral orders.

The base of our foreign policy is to strengthen the bonds uniting us with the Republic of the Russian Soviets, which has been the first state to recognise sincerely our complete and effective independence and to hold the hand of friendship to us. (warm applause). Naturally, that does not prevent us in any way from entering into relations with all other countries which should be disposed to recognise integrally our territorial and political rights,

Our foreign policy is not prompted by any aggressive design. We do not at all think of attacking the rights of any country whatever. All our efforts terminate at the defence of our legitimate rights, of our existence, of our territory, and of our honour. But in this last named enterprise, we will never waver. (*Frantic applause.*)

The People their own Masters.

Civilization has happened to launch in the domain of international relations a truth which is the quintessence of all the noblest things, and most sublime in the human thought, and that is that all peoples should be masters of their own destinies. We ourselves recognise this rights of all the peoples on the face of the earth, and we demand that it should be recognised in our case by all others without reserves and restrictions. The responsibility for the bloodshed which results from the opposition which meets this demand, so just and so legitimate, could not, assuredly, be imputed to us. It falls entirely on the heads of the authors of this opposition (*Cries of May God confound them.*) And they know well that there exists neither any means, nor any force which could turn us from the pursuit of our national cause. We will allow ourselves to be neither intimidated, nor seduced. In defending our national cause, we defend our very existence. There is no one, not even the feeblest creatur, which does not turn when its existence is threatened and react upto its lost breadth, sustained in its fight by indignation and by the instinct of conservation. (Cries of Bravo!) Is the historic nation that we are, a nation relying on a glorious past and of secular traditions, whose resolution and faith would weaken, or which will show the least failure in her fight for existence, she, whose capacity for resistance and moral resources are inexhaustible? (Cries of "certainly not!") In fact, each fresh dawn commands her to redouble her efforts and add to the forces of her soul (*Cries of That's certain*).

That if they wished to make an impression on us by alluding to the effects of the war on our economic situation, I would reply that in that respect it was only a temporary crisis, that we possess unexploited sources of riches, the return from which, in giving to the country abundance and prosperity will become the envy of the whole world. For the rest, as a nation of agriculturists with the most fertile soil in the world we have no occasion at all to be anxious about our material destiny.

An error of our Enemies.

Our army, which is daily perfecting itself in the art of war, knows that it is fighting for the independence of the nation, that independence whose incomparable sweets Anatolia has begun to taste. Also, our army is the guarantee of our national cause, which it defends, in defending the country, with a full confidence in itself. (*Applause.*) Our enemies are blundering grievously if they imagine being able to force us, by menacing us with coercive measures, to conclude a peace whose conditions will not assure effectively our independence. They are mistaking still more if they believe that the Turkish people are tired of the war undertaken for defending its destiny and the sacred depot of her traditions. Let them remember well that no weakness, no hesitation would interrupt the course of our resolution to repulse the conditions and restrictions which, in all times, they have considered as the means for reducing us to slavery. (*Prolonged applause*). To persist in the contrary opinion is, on their part, a proof of incomprehensible blindness.

You know that the object of the voyage of our Foreign Minister to Europe, in passing through Constantinople, was to defend our national cause, whose great lines were certainly known already to all the world, but which it was necessary to confirm once more publicly by fixing and demonstrating its absolutely legitimate character before the tribunal of humanity.

Constantinople and our Brothers.

Constantinople is a city of that sort over which the Prophet was personally interested It is a city over which is spread the spiritual watch of the venerable Eba Eyub-el-Ansari Khalid, whose tomb recalls every moment the protecting presence, and is, for the city, a tutelar contact. It is this city which has been for five centuries the seat of the Ottoman Government (*cries of* "It will again become thhat.") Sine five centuries our nation has maintained in the enclosure of this city of beauty and joy, the supreme dignity of the Khilafat. Constantinople resumes in the most striking manner the efforts and sacrifices of our nation. In fact it is most of all at Constantinople that the Turkish genius has been able to affirm itself by multiplying the monuments and institutions which proclaim its material and moral life. It is there that its civilization has manifested itself most clearly. Our nation has lavished the best part of its substance, its cares, and its energy on Constantinople, the vital centre of the Empire. Perhaps there was even some waste in this most marked preference, in the sense that the rest of the country had been cruelly neglected. But Constantinople has thereby become more important and precious to us. (*Applause*). It is for that that among the other objects aimed at by the national pact, and, since they have all for the nation a character of holy necessity, the most important and the most sacred is that which is contained in article 4, that is the one intended to preserve Constantinople from every regime inauspicious for her security. (Applause). We should be the more uncompromising, if it is possible, on this point which constitutes one of our most immoveable principles, as on all others. (Applause).

Allow me to express on this occasion my profound admiration of the conduct of the Mussalman populations of Constantinople, which is suffering from the cruel misfortune of finding herself in the occupation of the enemy, who, at the cost of great material and moral sacrifices, and without giving a thought to the oppressive forces, manifest so clear their interest in the national cause, and their fidelity of heart and of spirit to the Government of the Grand National Assembly. (Applause).

Intimation to the Palace.

The Government of the Grand National Assembly labours for assuring to Turkey and her people duration and independence, It holds its mandate from the nation which is by right the master of the country master in law and in deed, and whose desire and will are expressed by it. (Exclamations: "*That's perfectly true*"). Those who dare to put themselves in opposition to this will are traitors to the nation, they are rebels, with the rope round their necks (*Perfectly*). Criminals of this kind should remember that they will not escape from the nation's vengeance. Sooner or later, they will be apprehended. (*Cries of Bravo*). Consequently, there is just ground for expecting from certain personages of Constantinople and from the Palace that they should henceforth abstain from all action tending to injure the position of the National Assembly or to hinder its efforts (*Cries of Bravo.*)

Position of the Balkan States.

I wish equally to say a few words about the Balkan States who, on account of the relation existing between themselves and our national cause interest themselves in our situation. By the present interruption of the general polity of the world, Bulgaria has fallen in the slough of downfall and inaction. But I am persuaded that the Bulgarian people appreciate the community of superior interests between themselves and the Turkish people. I am firmly of opinion that sooner or later, Bulgaria will respond to the exigencies of this situation. We could not admit that she has not sense enough to recognise the immense advantages which friendship with Turkey could assure to her.

As to Albania, we have lived in association for centuries with this Moslem State. We have confounded during long periods our view and our destiny with theirs. This coreligionist people and their Government equally comprehend which is for them the real point of accord whence depend their safety and stable happiness. There is no doubt that they will consider the means of avoiding the painful bonds of the present hour.

I pass on to Serbia. After the general war this country found herself transformed into Jugo-Slavia. There exists at her heart an important Mussalman block On the other hand, objectives are imposed on her policy which have a close connection with her development but which are in the hands of the self-same enemy who is actually assailing us. These two points, in the situation of Jugo-Slavia, are factors which deserve to arrest her attention. We could not admit that our co-religionists in this country would continue to remain simple spectators of our present situation.

Washington, Cannes & Genova Conferences.

To complete my explanations on the foreign questions, I would speak of some political facts of general order whose character is already, more or less known to you all. The Washington Conference convoked for solving the questions relating to the limitation of naval armaments, to the suppression of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and the acceptance of the principle of open door in China, has given birth to the quadruple alliance comprising America, England, France, and Japan. The proclamation of the liberty of commerce for all powers in China is a point which will not fail of interest. The result of this arrangement is that the European Powers renounce the policy of zones of influence and territorial occupation which they had until now pursued in China,. They could not do better than adopt the same attitude towards the Near East.

The meeting at Cannes considered the regulation of the question to which they gave the name of "Reconstruction and restoration of Europe," and the abolition of certain questions existing between France and England. But the president of the French delegation having resigned, this meeting was dissolved before completing its task. It is incontestable that what has contributed most to bring expressly before the world the question of the restoration of Europe is the dearth of work in England, where millions of workmen find themselves without employment. The crisis provoked in England by want of work has obliged her Government to seek at any cost fresh markets. She thought of Germany and Russia. The economic situation as much in the first of these countries as in the second, the connection which England could establish between these situations and her own, the political relations which could take birth from such connection, are questions which merit to be pondered over attentively. The necessity in which England finds herself of seeking advantages in Germany has provoked the question of the adjournment of German debts, and thereby has come to the surface the question of the pact of guarantee between England and France. As the question of the postponement of debts was involved, it was sent to the Conference at Genoa. For the rest it was the meeting at Cannes which had projected the Conference at Genoa To this last Conference whose meeting had been announced for the beginning of March, all the European powers except Turkey had been invited. We had taken steps for gaining admission to it through our representative in Paris. The Republic of the Russian Soviets on its side took similar steps in our interest. The United States of America have declined to take part in the work of this Assembly.

According to the information we have been able to procure, the basis of the Anglo-French guarantee-pact would be that England should go to the help of France, if French territory happened to be the object of unprovoked agression on the part of Germany. If really the reservation "unprovoked aggression" finds place in the pact, the case would have been stated with very little clearness, for, they have never yet determined the causes and forms of an agression. There is no operation which does not lend itself to different interpretations according to the point of view from which it is considered.

Conference on Oriental Affair.

During these latter times the subject of a Conference on Oriental questions has been marked. There are as yet no sure indications which could inform us on the degree of sincerity of the aims of the Conference, nor on the date of its meeting. It appears to me that for us the most prudent course is to consider if the Conference on the Eastern question will hold its sitting on the theatre of operations of our armies. (*Cries of Bravo!*) "If you desire peace hold yourself ready for war" is a maxim which, the pursuit of our national cause makes a sacred duty to us, of holding always present in our memory. We will continue to remain faithful to our principle of keeping ourselves wide-awake and to be always ready for all eventualities.

Military operations.

Comrades, after all these details, I have to speak of our heroic army, which has always played the highest and most devoted role in our national history. (*Applause*). Our army of the Eastern front has accomplished with success, in the course of our first national year the arduous task which the country had confided to it. Friendly relations having been established with the neighbouring countries in a form consonant with our wishes, this army has returned to its duties of peaceful times and now continues to occupy itself in all tranquility with its military exercises and education, (*Applause*). Our contingents of troops on the Mesopotamian front, at the centre and in other parts of the country, are occupied in doing the tasks which have devolved on them.

I now pass on to the Western Front. At the conclusion of the first battle of Ine Eunu, our army found itself in a situation, which left much to be desired. We have extended and completed its organisation in a manner which has remained unknown to our enemies. This took place at the time of the London Conference. The Greeks considered this Conference as a means of gaining valuable time and of deceiving us. They awaited the favourable season for military operations, that is to say the middle of March. By that time they had completed their preparations, and they were no longer under the necessity of waiting. They repulsed arrogantly the action of the London Conference. On 23rd March, they passed to the offensive everywhere, and aping the operations of the great Imperialist Powers, they proceeded to occupy our fatherland. (*Cries of may God confound them!*) After some days spent in launching false news of successes, they found themselves involved in serious warfare. It was the battle henceforth known in history as the battle of Ine Eunu. It was the attack which we had undertaken at Toumly Bounar and which had likewise been crowned with success. The second battle of Ine Eunu has proclaimed to the whole world the justice and sanctity of our national cause. The Greek army having submitted to a great defeat, King Constantine and the Princes of his house personally gave orders to the soldiery to recommence their campaign of atrocities. They seek in this way to avenge their military humiliation! To-day every man of goodwill could acquaint himself with his own eyes of the devastations and other horrors committed by the Greeks. The Greek Princes and Generals took above all a cruel joy in inflicting on the unhappy Mussalman populations violences and outrages against honour and modesty, (Cries of: May God confound them!) Treading under foot all human respect. The enemy seeing that it was impossible for him to dissimulate the devastations which he had systematically carried out, now pretends that they were imposed on him by the necessities of war. Does he think that he has succeeded in deceiving anybody by declarations of this kind?

That is how, marching in a year from progress to progress, and reforming and reorganising itself in secret, our army has demonstrated its value and power in smashing the enemy in combats furious and continued. (*Applause.*) The next events will reveal the fitness and strength which it has attained upto the present hour. (*Cries of "As God wills!*)

Military organisation and preparation

Speaking of our army, I wish to insist on the efforts made for completing its organisation and filling the gaps in its equipment. I have above all the duty of expressing my satisfaction for the work achieved in the field of munitions manufacture. In the course of the year we have gradually made up the deficiencies in our technical establishments. To-day, they are in a condition to satisfy most of our wants. On the other hand, newly-built factories produce in great quantity munitions for artillery and infantry: shells, bombs, cartridges, etc., The machinery for

(Continued on next page.)

KHADDAR PROPAGANDA.

ACTIVITIES IN UTKAL

A RECORD PERFORMANCE.

(Through The Khaddar Information Bureau).

The following account of Khaddar work in the Congress Province of Utkal is compiled from the various reports received by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Member in charge, the All India Congress Khaddar Department and the Khaddar Information Bureau.

Constitution.

The Congress Province of Utkal came into being in March 1921, when the first Utkal Provincial Congress Committee was formed. The Province is made up of the districts of Cuttack Puri, Balasore, Sambalpur, Singhbhum and Ganjam. The district of Singhbhum was a disputed territory and it was only recently annexed to Utkal. The main area of the Utkal Congress Province forms part of the administrative province of Behar and Orissa. In the Congress reformation of Provinces, Behar has been constituted into a separate Congress Province.

The National Movement began in an organised manner in Utkal only in March 1921, with the formation of the first Provincial Congress Committee. Great advance has been made by the Province since then in the matter of production and use of Khaddar and still greater possibilities lie before it, to develop which the Congress Working Committee has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1,50,000 to be paid in instalments according to the satisfactory progress of the Khaddar work.

Spinning and Weaving.

The art of spinning never completely died in the Utkal Province in many parts of which from time immemorial it has remained the custom for each home to spin the requisite yarn needed to meet its own requirements of cloth. It had also the advantage of a large weaving population, who for want of encouragement in their traditional occupation, were emigrating in thousands to become estate and factory coolies. The Congress organisations have been mainly concentrating on the revival of the practice of hand-spinning in all homes and during the short period of their activities, met with much encouraging success. The National Movement has also given great impetus to hand-weaving and owing to the increased demand for hand-woven cloth of Indian Mill yarn in the absence of fine Khaddar, thousands of weavers who had left the Province and had become coolies under distressing conditions have returned and reestablished themselves in their own profession. Statistics show that in one place alone, at Jagarsinghpur, 1100 weavers have thus returned and taken to weaving again. The districts of Balasore, Cuttack and Puri can count several thousands of such rehabilitations, while Ganjam that was fast clearing out its weaver population is now successfully stopping that destructive emigration. As a result of revival of hand-spinning and hand-weaving the cultivation of cotton has also spread and increased.

The Charkha—An Economic Success.

The chronic state of poverty prevailing in the Province, want of employment for about 6 months in the year and the lamentably low rates of wages (2 to 2½ annas for women and 3 to 5 annas for men) obtainable in many parts of the Province make the wages earnable by hand-spinning under healthy home surroundings a real boon. Wherever a Khaddar centre is opened, the demand for cotton is great. All the Khaddar produced by the Province is mostly consumed by itself. The Khaddar that is produced is also cheap.

The Workers.

A great asset of the Province in the production and use of Khaddar is the band of Congress workers distributed all over the Province. The spirit of self-denial animating them is remarkable. It is reported that in the villages where the Congress Committee had sent one worker to organise national activities, the villages have added several, all of whom are full-timed honorary workers. Majority of the Congress workers are reported to be living in extreme voluntary poverty, denying themselves all comforts and esteeming it a privilege to lead such a life.

Khaddar Organisation.

If the Province has gained by its natural advantages, it has also suffered owing to the inexperience and lack of technical knowledge of the workers and lastly the want of a central organisation providing coordination and mutual help. The need for a separate Central Khaddar Department in each province is clearly demonstrated by the experience of Utkal. The Province had no separate Khaddar department till June, 1922, except in the Ganjam district where the assets, accounts and workers were kept distinct. One result has been that the quantity of Khaddar produced directly by the Congress organisations has been disproportionate to the investments. Sincere young men have been patiently and perseveringly working for the enhancement of the output but their progress has been hampered owing to the absence of a central agency coordinating the activities in different parts of the Province and providing common help. To give a few instances of the complications arising out of the absence of a coordinating agency, Ganjam was overstocked with varieties of Khaddar above its distinct requirements, while Cuttack imported Khaddar from Andhradesh. Similarly Berhampore was stocking a large quantity of cotton to the value of Rs. 2,000 with an apprehension of losing the whole amount if it was not disposed of, before the new crop while spinning in all the other districts was almost at a standstill for mere want of cotton. Lastly the whole Province was accumulting more yarn than it could weave, in spite of its large percentage of weaver population.

But now a separate Khaddar department has been formed. Khaddar accounts and Khaddar workers have been entirely separated from the other departments. A Khaddar Board with three members has been formed by the Provincial Congress Committee to control the whole Khaddar work in the Province. By a resolution of the Provincial Congress Committee, the Districts have been called upon to divide their workers and have a separate organisation for Khaddar. The Khaddar Board has decided

(1) to coopt experts from districts, not represented.
(2) to enforce submission of weekly returns from districts of the work done.
(3) to enforce submission of monthly surviews.
(4) to standardise the manner of keeping accounts.
(5) to make efficient arrangements for auditing and supervision.
(6) to arrange central control and guidance.
(7) to arrange inter-district collection of intelligence and
(8) to make arrangements for speedy distribution and clearance of stocks.

A General Survey.

Following is a general survey of Khaddar work done till 30th June, 1922. The work began as already stated, in March 1921. The Provincial Congress Committee started a workshop at Swaraj Ashram, Cuttack, to manufacture charkhas of standard pattern. Instructions in spinning were imparted in the Ashram. Charkhas were sent out to different parts of the Province with workers for demonstration. Later on when the District Congress Committees were formed, this was taken over by the Cuttack District Congress Committee and similar centres were opened in all the districts. The districts began to spend their own funds for Swadeshi propaganda. In June, the Provincial Congress Committee purchased Rs. 3,000 worth of cotton and supplied it to the districts.

The Finances.

The first step towards separating Swadesh from general work and organising it on a business scale was taken when the Province received a grant of Rs. 10,000 from the All India Congress Committee for Nonco-operation purposes. The Provincial Congress Committee earmarked it for Swadeshi and grants were made to the districts to invest the amount as capital. This helped the districts to open centres where cotton, charkhas, yarn etc. were stocked for sale and wherefrom charkhas were let out on hire purchase system. This work was supplemented further when the Puri Famine Relief Committee placed Rs. 12,000 at the disposal of the Provincial Congress Committee for famine insurance through spinning wheels. The investment of this amount in various part of the Province advanced the cause of Swadeshi to a great extent.

Towards the end of October, the Ganjam District Congress Committee was recommended for a grant of Rs. 20,000 for Khaddar work and the All India Congress Committee granted it. Subsequently in December, a sum of Rs. 30,000 was granted to the districts of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore for Khaddar work. Real work of controlling spinning wheels and producing Khaddar under direct supervision and on purely business lines began in the districts after the receipt of these grants. The Sambalpur district though having immense facilities for Khaddar production could not secure a grant and had to manage with local funds and the previous grant from the Provincial Congress Committees. Generally the principle of intensive production has been followed in selecting and working centres. The places where the greatest number of charkhas can be introduced by hire purchase system or otherwise and where facilities for weaving are already existing, only such places are selected as centres of Khaddar production.

The Charkhas and the Output.

Following is approximately the number of charkhas both under the Congress and Private agencies, working in the Province.

Cuttack	..	..	6,000
Puri	..	..	4,500
Balasore	..	..	2,500
Sambalpur	..	..	8,000
Singhbhum	..	..	5,000
Ganjam	..	..	12,000
Total		..	38,000

The average cost of charkha is Rs. 2-12-0. Figures are not available of the total output of Khaddar in yards, both under Congress and Private Agencies. The District Congress Committee of Cuttack, Balasore and Ganjam however state that the output of Khaddar under direct Congress management was 3762,5253 and 10,000 yards respectively up to end of May 1922. The width ranges from 31 to 54" but the major portion of the Khaddar produced is of 36 to 40." The largest width that is generally in demand is 45" which most of the districts are able to weave. Balasore district is producing very fine close-woven Khaddar though in small quantities only. Dhoties, Saries, Shirting, both striped and plain and also coating (double texture) are produced. The selling prices of Khaddar generally are:—

Dhoties-8 yards x 45" @Rs. 4-8-0 to 5-8-0.
Saries 5 yards x 45" @ Rs. 3 to 4
Shirting-1 yard x 1 yard @ 9 to 12 annas per yard (plain or striped).
Coating-1 yard 30" (double texture) 12 annas to Re. 1-4 0. per yard.

Production.

The spinners generally card the cotton and make their own slivers and it is only in some centres slivers are made by professional carders. The major portion of the yarn produced in all districts but Ganjam varies from 9 to 12 counts and is good for warp. Yarn of higher counts up to 20 counts is produced in some centres but the output is small as sufficient attention has not been given for producing finer yarn. In Ganjam 60 to 80 counts and above are spun but in very small quantities. A large number of spinners with their own charkhas are easily available in many parts of the Province for extra production, *i. e.* other than for their own consumption.

Weaving in Utkal is close enough. Production of pure Khaddar is always kept in view and except in two or three centres where weaving was being taught and there was necessity of using mill yarn in the beginning, mill yarn has been scrupulously avoided. Weavers with flyshuttle looms not being available in large numbers and those available not being convinced that hand-spun yarn can be profitably used for warp are slow to take to weaving pure Khaddar. Owing to this dearth of flyshuttle looms coupled with the fact that weavers with ordinary looms generally produce Khaddar of less width, propoganda in regard to weaving has to be carried intensively.

One encouraging feature is that slowly but steadily, weavers with flyshuttle looms are being gradually dislodged of their idea of the impossibility of using charkha yarn for warp. Also weavers with the ordinary looms are being steadily convinced of the economic potentialities of the flyshuttle looms. All these will shortly augment to a great extent the resources of the Province to produce cheap and good Khaddar. It must here be stated that Ganjam produces the largest width.

Dyeing hand-spun yarn by indigenous and foreign dyes cannot be easily done due to want of experts. It is only in some parts of Sambalpur and Puri that the art of dyeing with the vegetable products is not dead. Consequently bordered dhoties or saries (dyed fast) are produced in small quantities only.

The Province has deputed 3 students to the All India Khadi Vidyalaya at Sabarmati who will form the nucleus of a well-organised Khadi service in the province, acquainted with all aspects of Khaddar work.

The Wages.

The average wages in the Province for carding spinning and weaving etc. are as under:—

For Carding, when it is done by professional carders, the wages are 4 to 4½ annas for 105 tolas and when it is done by the spinners themselves, 3½ to 4 annas for 105 tolas. The wages for spinning 105 tolas are, when only cotton is supplied and the spinners do the carding also, 9 annas to 11 annas for 6 to 8 counts and 11 annas to 13½ annas for 9 to 12 counts and for still finer counts, 13½ annas and upwards, proportionate to the higher count spun. When slivers are supplied, the spinners are paid for 105 tolas 6 to 8 annas for 6 to 8 counts and 10½ annas and upwards for still higher counts. The weaving charges are 1½ annas per yard up to 36" width, 2 annas up to 40" 2½ annas up to 45" and 3 annas for 45" and above.

Proposed Expansion.

The scheme of expansion and development of Khaddar work for the utilisation of the sanctioned allotment of Rs. 1,50,000 shows that in addition to the existing number of charkhas, handlooms, sale depots, and dyeing centres etc. in the Province, steps are to be taken to introduce and control a large additional number of charkhas, looms, sale depots, etc. Following details of the proposed expansion of Khaddar work in Utkal under Congress auspices will be interesting. In the **Cuttack District**, it is intended to introduce and control 2,500 charkhas more with a corresponding increase in the number of looms. A weaving factory with 20 looms is also to be started in the district at Jagatsinghpur. Three new sale depots in different selected areas are also to be opened. In the **Puri District** it is planned to introduce and control an additional number of 2,700 charkhas, 135 looms and to establish a model weaving and dyeing centre. In the **Balasore District** the Congress Committee is to introduce and control 12,000 charkhas and 90 looms more and to open one sale depot. In the **Sambalpur District**, 1000 charkhas and 150 looms more are to be worked and one Dyeing centre is to be opened. In the **Singhbhum District** 550 charkhas and 90 looms more are to be introduced and controlled by the Congress Committee.

It is in the **Ganjam District** that the spinning of higher counts of 60 to 80 counts and above is in practice. It is intended to specialise and devote greater attention than hitherto given, to the spinning of the higher counts. The scheme of expansion includes the introduction and control over 3,600 charkhas more with a corresponding increase in the number of looms required and also to open one central sale depot with 7 sub depots distributed over the District and to maintain one model and training weaving institute.

Conclusion.

The Utkal Province was visited by the Inspector of the All India Congress Khaddar Department in June. Some selected Khaddar centres were inspected by him. He found the condition of Khaddar work satisfactory. He paid a high tribute to the workers of Utkal for their achievements in spite of a sustained and ruthless repression in the Province which snatched away workers engaged in Khaddar work in quick succession. The Member in charge of the All India Congress Khaddar Department entirely associates himself with the tribute paid to the workers of Utkal and has every confidence that Utkal will not fail in its duty towards the Khaddar programme. Some interesting particulars of Khaddar work in some of the districts and a list of Congress Khadtar Centres are attached to this report as Appendixes A and B.

(*To be Continued*)

GANESH DAMODAR SAVARKAR.

CONDITION STILL CAUSING ANXIETY.

Dr. N. D. Savarkar writes:—"In reply to many enquiries that are reaching me concerning the health of my brother—Ganesh Damodar Savarkar will you kindly allow me to state through the medium of your paper that his condition is still causing grave anxiety. Since his arrival in Bombay after his release on the 1st instant, he has been put under the best possible medical treatment and under the advice of his doctors, he is not allowed to receive visitors. The pulse is still abnormally low ranging from 45 to 50 per minute as against 72 to 80 beats in normal condition."

STARVING EDUCATION.

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Ever since the issue of a circular intimating the future scale of grants likely to be fixed to 1/4 the expenditure, I have been thinking over the probable destiny of the aided institutions. I have come to a conclusion that they will suffer immensely from the outlined policy of reduction if it comes into operation at all. I hope you will kindly helpme by publishing this letter to enlighten the Hon. members as well as the educated public in this presidency.

The importance of education need not be newly told. Suffice to say that it forms an essential factor in moulding the future destinies of nations. It is the only means by which our predecessors' experiences, dating from time immemorable, can be digested and turned to use with new vigour for the benefit of ourselves and our future generations. The progress of man depended on education in the past and even this day we find progressive nations binding it to their hearts. They have been doing largest sacrifices for its sake. Will not government think twice before any curtailment is made in amounts spent on education?

To speak the truth education is a state concern. All the expenses on that account should be borne by the Government. A good many countires have recognised this truth. But India is laging behind. Government depends upon the public to finish its own task. To avoid heavy expenditure on its own account grants-in-aid were offered to the private agencies that would carry out the work of education satisfactorily. Thanks to the self sacrificing workers and philanthropic benefactors the Government's task was made easier. But the present policy of reduction mans a second call on the self-sacrificing spirit and philanthropy of the public.

Government schools and colleges are few in number. The main work is carried on by private enterprise. I have nothing to say about those institutions which have been already endowed with fat funds. But the case of other institutions is worth consideration. They have fought out their way through innumerable hardships with a hope for better days. They are scarcely recovering from the continuous exhaustion, when the curtailment policy is waiting to give them an electric shock. Curtilment in their various grants is like cutting the wings of a bird attempting to preserve itself from the fury of a strong gust of wind. The prices have not yet gone markedly down. An increase will be made in rent. Payments to the staff will have to be made on an increased scale. At this mid of the time when grants should have been raised to ensure their efficient working. The Government is coming forward to demand from the Educational Department even those very scanty amounts which are insufficient to satisfy even its legitimate appetite.

If education be compared with a big river, the individual institutions will be its tributaries. The bed of the river will be swollen with floods so long its tributaries are healthily fed. Starvation to them means starvation of the big river.

Order and peace of country are no doubt maintained with the help of police, law-courts and military; but equally—I not more—helpful is education which prepares the minds of the people to keep voluntary order and peace among themselves. So every pie spent on it is as serviceable to the people as it is to the Government in its most arduous task.

In the event of education I earnestly request the Hon. members of the Council to put up a strong resolution requesting the Government to withdraw the policy of reduction of educational grants.—Yours, etc.,

M. P. KHOPKAR,
Joint Principal
King George English School, Dadar.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, Member Legislative Assembly, has been selected to serve on the Braithwaite Committee.

PUBLIC MEETING

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION

AT SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL

MAYO ROAD, OPPOSITE THE PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM. TO-DAY AT 6 P.M. (S.T.)

TO PROTEST AGAINST THE

PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH

and to demand rapid Indianization of the Imperial Services and advance towards Responsible Government.

THE CENSURE DEBATE.

NON-OFFICIAL FIELD DAY

CHANGE OF COATS IN SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

The storm has come and gone over the Premier's speech leaving the Indian public firmer than ever in their conviction about the real intentions of the British Rule in India and in the sincerity of the professions of the European community. Two full-dress debates were heard in the Indian Legislature on Mr. Lloyd George's utterance and though they were protracted and lively, the results were the same as forecasted in my last message. In the Council of Elders, the constitution of which is but a relic of a bye-gone age the Government easily secured a great victory against the few non-officials who dared to censure Mr. Lloyd George, while they suffered in the Legislative Assembly, a less undemocratic institution, despite several heroic attempts and brisk canvassing, a very heavy defeat which has just saved the face of the Legislature as a whole. The success of the Government or rather Sir William Vincent in the Council of State was due to no lack of ability on the part of Mr. Kale and the five members who supported him to convince the other non-officials of the psychological necessity of answering the challenge of the Premier. It was due, on the other hand, solely to the impotence of some Indians to withstand the official pressure and the inspired appeal of Sir Dinsha Wacha and Sir Binode Chander Mitter, both of whom appeared in the role of advocates for the Government. We have no quarrel with the Hon. Sir William Vincent who specially came from the other House to hoodwink the non-official Indians by his hackneyed arguments about the mischievous activities of the Non-Cooperators and the usual platitudes about the sobriety, commonsense and sanity of the Upper Chamber because he is paid to do that job.

SIR MANECKJEE'S CHANGE OF FRONT.

But it was somewhat difficult to understand the attitude of Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy who, having given notice of a resolution identical to Mr. Kale's not only dropped it down but joined the other two knights in appealing to the mover to withdraw his motion, because forsooth, had not the Premier given his assurance that there would be no going back upon the solemn declarations of His Majesty and had not the Viceroy explained the intentions of Mr. Lloyd George in his reply to the deputation as well as in his opening speech? In my last message I indicated to your readers the possibility, nay, the probability, of a change of front on the part of Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy. Subsequent events have but confirmed that suspicion. This gallant knight who, by the way, is being talked of in some circles as likely to succeed to the Governorship of Assam, has ever since his arrival in Simla been praying for an opportunity of getting out of the difficulty which he had created for himself from Nagpur by sending in a notice of a resolution of protest against the Premier's speech and when that opportunity presented itself after Sir Dinshaw's appeal in true Macbethian style to the Hon. Mr. Kale of "rest, rest, perturbed spirit," this Parsi knight of Nagpur stood up in his place to echo faithfully the sentiments of his veteran chief and justify his attitude which was, however, unpatriotic, undignified and unedifying in the extreme. But this somersault was hardly surprising to those who had seen him in the Fiscal Commission standing out for a long time along with the Indian colleagues in favour of complete protection and against Imperial preference but eventually throwing his lot with the European section.

Further pressure was indirectly brought to bear upon Mr. Kale in all sorts of ways when the discussion was in full swing both the Hon. Sir Mian, Muhammad Shafi and Mr. O Donell left their seats and whispered something into his ears, to which Mr Kale was seen to nod assent and returning to their seats hopefully. But the fate of the discussion was so much foredoomed to failure and was turning so favourably on the side of the Government that Sir William Vincent need not have gone out of his way to hurl unwarranted epithets on Mr. Sethna and get a severe rebuke from the Hon. Mr. Samaldas and Sir Arthur Froom compelling him in calmer moments to withdraw the statements he had made. Similarly the Home Member without carrying his hatred of Mahatma Gandhi to the length of calling him the greatest enemy of all progress in India could have easily achieved his object.

BURDEN OF VINCENT'S SONG.

The burden of his song was that the mischief of some rebellious Non-Cooperators who marred the reception to the Prince of Wales, the heir to the Throne, had the most disastrous effect in the British mind in respect of India and as the British Premier who was responsible for the passing of the Reform Act in Parliament was interested to see the successful working of the new constitution in India, only gave warning to the people of this country which, however, was no threat against the threatened invasion of the Legislatures by the Non-Cooperators who wanted to wreck the Reforms. But this is a Government by threats and assurances, retorted the Hon. Mr. Kale, whose Mahratta blood was up and whose spirit could not be coerced into submission. "There is a conflict between the interest of Reforms and the interests of the 'steel frame' which wants to keep us in perpetual bondage and as long as there is no satisfactory answer on this point, I will not withdraw by resolution" was the reply of Mr. Kale to the Home Member's speech and the appeals of three knights. The resolution was of course lost and Mr. Kale very wisely did not press for division because he knew that it would only expose the utter hollowness of the constitution. However, all honour to him and his friends who supported him for having made a very bold stand against the pressure of friends and the threats, coercions and camouflage of the bureaucracy.

A FIELD-DAY FOR NON-OFFICIAL INDIANS.

The wind out of the sail having been taken away in the Council of State the debate in the Legislative Assembly which was started on Mr. Agnihotri's censure motion did not contain any new feature. The arguments on the official, the European non-official and non-official Indian sides were the same as those heard in the Upper House. It was a field-day for the non-official Indians who carried the resolution as amended by Mr. Rangachari by a majority of 14 votes and in spite of very strong opposition not only from the Home Member but also from Sir Malcolm Hailey who, by the way, is strongly rumoured as the successor of Sir William Vincent. But there must be a jester in every court at least to relieve the tedium of the show and this was found in the person of Rao Bahadur C. S. Subrahmanyam, an elected member from Madras and belonging to the Democratic Party. He assumed the garb of Sir Umar Hayat Khan of the Council of State and trotted out arguments which put into shade the statements of even the Prime Minister of England against whom the non-officials ranged themselves.

THREAT OF NON-CO-OPERATION.

But the mischief of Mr. Subrahmanyam was counteracted by Dr. Gour, Mr. Rangachari, Mr. Jamnadas and Munshi Iswara Saran who all in effect promised to non-cooperate with the Government unless the modest amendment of Mr. Rangachari, further diluted by Dr. Sarbadhikari, was adopted. "This Assembly has learnt enough of the side-tracking arguments of the Home Member. We are not afraid of the Non-Cooperators if they come in at the next election. We do not believe that the question of 'steel frame' has been met satisfactorily and we have therefore every right to express our opinion on the speech of Mr. Lloyd George." This was their main argument which gained the applause of the non-official House, clearly indicating which way the wind was blowing and making the Treasury benches feel nervous. At this stage, Sir Malcolm Hailey attempted to play his histrionic abilities but he rubbed the House on the wrong side. Eventually the motion was carried, Rao Bahadur Subrahmanyam and Mr. Manmohan Das Ramjee of the Democratic Party remaining neutral, the former apparently in a penitent mood. Now that the Legislature has cleared its throat about Georgian matters it remains to be seen whether the Government of India will communicate the views contained in the resolution to the Home Government or sit tight over it to save their prestige. The unity which was manifested by the members of both the Democratic and the National Parties augurs well for the future. It was this same spirit which took shape this afternoon when the decision that was arrived at by the members of the Democratic Party when in the committee room of the Legislative Assembly they nominated four persons to serve along with the four members already selected by the National Party to carry out the resolution for the erection of a bust of Mr. Montagu in the Assembly Chamber. The meeting also appointed a working committee of 15 members to frame rules and regulations and carry on other business of the Democratic Party.

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PREMIER'S SPEECH.

MR. J. DWARKADAS' CONDEMNATION.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, in the course of his speech in the Legislative Assebly, during the debate on the Premier's speech said:—"Sir, perhaps I am in the same difficulty as my Honourable friend, Mr. Kamat was. I accept the sentiments expressed by my Honourable friend, Mr. Agnihotri; but I am not prepared to accept the resolution as drafted by him. I would rather, if I had the choice, support the amendment which is to be moved by my Hon. friend, Mr. Rangachariar; but, accepting the amendments, and accepting the sentiment that have been expressed by my Hon. friend, Mr. Agnihotri, I see no other way except to condemn whole-heartedly the speech made by Mr. Lloyd George.

"I believe that looking at Mr. Lloyd George's speech, I cannot help coming to the conclusion that it is a speech which, as much as the activities of the Non-Cooperators endanger the British connection which we all value, and it is because I think that a speech from Mr. Lloyd George at this juncture imperils that British connection, that I rise to raise my voice in protest against that speech.

"My friend, Mr. Agnihotri, has dealt fully with the points raised by Mr. Lloyd George. Mr. Lloyd George, in the first place, looks upon the Reforms in the nature of an experiment. Now, as Mr. Kamat has pointed out, while a large section of Indian publicists look upon these Reforms as in the nature of an experiment, still the sense in which they look upon it in the nature of an experiment is entirely different from the sense in which Mr. Llody George looks upon it. While we believe that there are certain aspects of the Reforms which, being in an experimental stage, may have to be changed as a result of the experience that we gain, we cannot for a moment imagine that there is anything in the Reforms, which, so far as the principle is concerned, the British Government are entitled to take back.

"Sir, I assure you that hardly any people have fought against the non-cooperators as I have fought; but I do say this, that if at the next election the non-cooperators think it proper, as I think they ought, to, to send their representatives to these Councils and work through these Councils, then there is no power on earth that can deny the legally representative character of a Council that is made up of men who once belonged to the non-cooperation camp and neither Mr. Lloyd George nor any power on earth can challenge the right of Indian electorates to send whomever they want in the best interests of the people.

INDIANISATION OF SERVICES.

"Then there is the question of the Indianisation of the Services, on which Mr. Lloyd George concentrates a good deal o his speech. Now, I entirely agree with the sentiments expressed by my Hon. friend, Mr. Kamat. If there are any grievances on the part of the Indian Civil Service here with regard to the lack of amenities, with regard to the inadequacy of the salaries they get, then I am at one with Mr. Kamat in saying that we, the members of this Assembly, at any rate so far as I am concerned, will be only too ready to consider the question of doing my best to give them all those amenities that they require.

Mr. Samarth:—That they deserve?

Mr. Jamnadas: "No, that they require."

Continuing, the speaker, said: "So far as the present incumbents of this Service are concerned, I want to assure Honourable Members of the Government and Mr. Lloyd George that there is absolutely no antagonistic spirit on the part of the Members of this Assembly. No one is more anxious to appreciate the work done by the present incumbents of the Services than we are. So far as future recruitment is concerned, I think we are justified in holding this legitimate view that responsible Government, which is the recognised goal of British policy, and an administration largely run by men recruited in foreign countries, are ideals which are not consistent or compatible with each other. Responsible Government must mean that the administration should largely be run by men who belong to this country and for that reason we are anxious that, in future at any rate, the policy of a larger association of Indians should be recognised and recruitment should, as far as possible, be in India and in India alone.

Sir, I support only the sentiments that have been given utterance to by my Hon. friend Mr. Agnihotri and, so far as my actual support is concerned it goes to the amendment to be moved by my Hon. friend Mr. Rangachariar."

SILENCING OF SIR H. WILSON'S ASSASSINS.

MR. BERNARD SHAW'S PROTEST.

Mr. Bernard Shaw writes as follows to the Manchester Guardian":—

Sir,—It is impossible to allow the scandalous travesty of judicial procedure by which Joseph O'Sullivan and Reginald Dunn will be hanged on Thursday morning to pass without a vehement protest.

It would be hard to cite an occasion on which it was more important for the education of public opinion that the case for constitutional methods as against direct action in its extreme form of political assassination should be fully and impressively argued to its inevitable conclusion. We have had enough of government by quixotic young men with revolvers versus hot-headed old men inflamed by "Morning Post" journalism.

Further, it was important that the constitutional party in Ireland should not be harassed and compromised by any violation of the strictest judicial spirit in dealing with a capital case of Irish political crime. In the absence of a supernational tribunal there was no practical escape from the scandal of a trial in which England was plaintiff, prosecuting counsel, judge, and jury; but it was all the more urgent that the legalities and constitutionalities should have been scrupulously observed. Otherwise it would have been far better had the accused been killed red-handed by the spectators.

I do not think any responsible Englishman who understands the germs of these propositions will demur to them. They could have been applied all the more readily because there was not the slightest risk of a miscarriage of justice through any defect in the law or any technical loophole through which an ingenious barrister could extricate his clients.

What actually happened? At the trial the Judge lost his head so completely that he denied the prisoners their right—a right fundamental in trial by jury—to plead for a verdict of not guilty by justifying their action. The accused (to whom, by the way, he alluded as "these people") at once very properly refused to proceed with their defence, and depended on the Court of Appeal to rescue them. They were accordingly found guilty by the jury and sentenced to death. The Judge then said that he desired to say a few words: the usual prelude to a political speech. In the course of the few words he described the conduct of the prisoners as cowardly. As the prisoners had sacrificed their lives, given an extraordinary exhibition of military courage in resisting arrest, and showed remarkable dignity and self-possession in Court, the state of mind which provoked so absurdly inappropriate an epithet can hardly be called judicial.

The Court of Appeal might have set all that right without altering the final result. But the Court of Appeal went from bad to worse. Mr. Justice Shearman, at least, cannot be accused of levity. But what are we to say to Mr. Justice Branson, who said that if a prisoner were allowed to speak he might offer the jurymen £ 1,000 each not to convict him! or to Mr. Justice Darling, who added that the man might threaten the jury so that they might be afraid to convict him"? If we take those frivolities seriously these two Judges know less about the law than the crudest J. P. But, of course, they know as well as I do that the legal remedy for the very serious crime of attempting to corrupt or intimidate a jury is to commit the offender and punish him very severely after due trial, not to gag men quite innocent of it lest they should commit it successfully. The Lord Chief Justice might and should have rebuked these sallies, and restored judicial decorum. Unfortunately he countenanced them. He took the view of Mr. Justice Shearman. He assumed the point at issue. The prisoners were guilty. Therefore to allow them to justify their conduct was to allow them to justify guilt. The justification of guilt acts as a propaganda of crime To allow a Court of law to be used for sucha purpose would be subversive to all the foundations of justice." The Attorney-General need not reply on so obvious a situation. Away with the prisoners to the gallows.

There is no remedy for this sort of thing but vigilant and fearless criticism in the press. The two prisoners, being young men and soldiers, were quite helpless. Had they been experienced demagogues like Mr. Pemberton Billing they could have shouted down Mr. Justice Shearman and forced him to consider whether he dared silence them by actual violence. Had they known something of the law, like Mr. Horatio Bottomley, they could have made political appeals to the jury box and the gallery to the last extremity of irrelevance without being interrupted. Being only what they were—these people"—they could not defend themselves, and their Counsel was not prepared to handle the Bench as it deserved.

The legal position was simple enough, though it was not the normal position. In 999 criminal cases out of 1,000 the issue is really one of fact only. The verdict follows the fact because neithr the prisoner nor anyone else defends the alleged act. When a professional thief is tried for picking a pocket his only chance of escape is to deny the fact; he does not dream of admitting that he picked the pocket and contending that he is not guilty because pocket-picking is innocent and laudable. But in the case now under consideration there was no question of fact at issue at all; the two men had deliberately and openly shot Sir Henry Wilson as certainly as Eaton Square is in the south-west postal district. Their only possible defence was a justification of their action. And neither the Judge nor anyone else had the right to call that defence a justification of murder until the jury had found, in spite of the defence, that they were guilty of murder. To rule out a defence because it might possibly be successful (an impossibility in this instance) is simply to rule out all defence whatever.

In France, just before the war, the Socialist leader Jaures was killed precisely as Sir Henry Wilson was killed. The assassin's defence was an appeal to the political sympathies of the jury. He was acquitted. During the war an officer frankly killed a man of whom he was jealous. He appealed as an outraged husband to the domestic sympathies of the jury. He was acquitted. In neither case was there any question about the fact or the wilfulness. In both cases deliberate homicide was justified. If a fanatical English Unionist were to shoot Mr. De Valera or Mr. Collins to-morrow on English ground he would be fully entitled to exhaust all the resources of patriotic casuistry in an appeal to a British jury to find him not guilty; and nobody in Ireland or America believes that any English Judge would attempt to silence him. It is quite likely that the next time a prison warder shoots a prisoner trying to escape a Coroner's jury may return a verdict of wilful murder. Will the warder be forbidden to argue his plea of not guilty on the ground that nothing can justify killing, and that killing must not be justified in a Court of law where the Judge in his next breath sentences the prisoners to be killed? If Mr. Justice Shearman's angry *dicta* were good in law, he could logically be silenced In Court and hanged for wilful murder every time he sends a murderer to the gallows.

There is no way, as far as I know, in which this unfortunate incident can be remedied now. Even if the men were retried by a fair tribunal with the strictest regard to their rights, it is as certain as anything human can be that the upshot would be the same as far as they are concerned. But such a retrial would have a very salutary effect on the judicial bench. A judicial mind is a very rare gift; and in England it is so incomprehensible and unpopular that it is difficult for anyone with a vestige of it to obtain promotion in a profession whic is becoming more and more entangled in party politics.

But this gives an overwhelming importance to the constitutional and legal checks on any personal or political abuse of the great power necessarily confided to them; and the present is an occasion calling for a very emphatic reminder that the Fourth Estate is not so ignorant of these checks, nor so apathetic in insisting on their scrupulous observance, as the man in the street, who is so apt to forget that he may one day be the man in the dock.—

"WE ARE FIGHTING FOR OUR EXISTENCE."

(Continued from previous page.)

wireless telegraphy and other scientific means of communication have been installed in our military positions. We also possess new engines of fortification. We continue to work to make ourselves independent of foreign help in the matter of military clothing and footwear. We have decided to create new installations of every description during the current year

The sanitary state of our troops during the year has been satisfactory. The diseases which always occur in the ranks of an army on active service have not surpassed according to statics, the normal proportion. What is however remarkable is that contagious and epidemic diseases have not succeeded in getting a foothold. The ambulances of campaigning have worked in a satisfactory manner during the military operations. In that respect also, there is great progress. In the first battle of Ennu, when our army was in the preliminary stages of its organisation, our sanitary formations were limited to detachments each of which disposed of only two cars and two stretchers. To-day we have sanitary battalions, ambulances, and transport detachments corresponding to our military strength. On this occasion, I wish particulary to mention the services rendered by the Red Cross to our wounded. (Applause.)

The department of cartography installed at our War Ministry has supplied to the army the maps and plans which it needed. It is evident that with time this service will prepare very carefully engraved maps of the country.

In spite of the extent of our coasts and the paucity of our naval means, our corps of marine officers is rendering very appreciable services.

Before concluding my explanations concerning the army, I wish to render homage to the enthusiasm and to the spirit of sacrifice with which all classes of the nation have consented to the requisitions of every nature, and thanks to which the army has been able to rise to its present state of preparation.

League of Anatolian and Roumalia in defince of national rights.

Another duty which it is agreeable to me to fulfil is to underline warmly the work accomplished by the L. A. R. D. D. N. in the service of the national cause. By its well-informed and intelligent activity, this league has assured for itself a conspicuous place in the history of our struggle for independence. I do not doubt that, persevering in the distinguished role which it has played in the past and plays at present, it will continue in the future, with the same success, to serve as a sure guide in the work of renaissance and of development of the nation.

The national Assembly.

I would equally present to the nation a picture of the activity of the Assembly in the course of our second national year. The details of the work will be found registered in the memorandum presented only to-day to the hon. members. There were 167 meetings with 359 sittings, of which 271 were public, 69 in camera and 19 partly public and partly secret. The number of projects and propositions of law reported in the first year was 177. 355 projects and propositions of law were submitted to the Assembly during the year just concluded. Besides this, 10 reports were taken for consideration. That foots up to a total of 542 documents which had been discussed in the year. Of these 542 projects or propositions 91 have been passed and have received legal sanction. 65 were thrown out. 36 have been referred to the cabinet. 15 have been withdrawn by the cabinet or their authors. 18 have been amalgamated with existing laws. 18 have been accepted under form of Ministerial orders. Thus the total number of bills of law which have received the approval of the legislature is 338. There remains to be mentioned the case of 106 bills which have passed through Parliamentary commission and have come back to the Assembly. The remaining 206 projects are with the Committee of Requests and will be returned to the Assembly during the present year.

Services rendered by members individually

As it was the case in the first year, so it was also during the second year, that certain members of the Assembly rendered services in the extra-parliamentary functions of the nation. Thus several amongst them exercised their military profession as army commanders or chiefs of groups. Others, returned to us from battles in which they had taken part personally. Yet others have been sent to the East or the West, charged with important political missions, of whom some have returned while the others have remained at their post. A certain number of our comrades have been sent on missions of enquiry and study to different parts of the Orient. Many of them serve as liaison officers between the Assembly and the army since the battles of the last year. They make the Assembly acquainted with the conditions of the army. Others again had been commissioned to hold enquiries. There are many who occupy themselves in protecting the people against noxious propaganda. Many more exercise the functions of wardens and assistants in the services at the back of the army. A great number of our comrades form part of the independent tribunals, instituted in different parts of the country, and which render so much good service for the defence of the national interests and the rights of the population.

Comrades, last year, in opening our business, we were 350 members. Of those, four have left us by way of resignation of their membership or otherwise. In all there had been nine by election, which have brought to us nine new comrades. Eight members died during the year—May God preserve their souls!—succumbing to the fatigues of the sacred warfare. Thus it will be seen that we begin the year with the strength of 343 members. On this occasion, I salute with joy, at the commencement of this year, the return amongst us of our comrades who were at Malta. Against this, I have the sorrow of enumerating the names of our comrades carried away by death. They are Ismail Fazil Pasha, (Yozgad), Hamze Hayati Bey (Monteche), Hassan Tahsine Bey (Mardine), Djemaleddine Tchalaby Bey (Kirshehr), Mourad Bey (Castamuni), Fuad Bey (Tchoraum), Selaheddina Bey (Constantinople), and Hadji Hayali Effendi (Orfa). I move that the Assembly do offer standing a prayer for the repose of the souls of those comrades as of those who have fallen on the field of honour, in defence of our independence, as well as of all those who, one way or another, have sacrificed their lives for the country. (*All the Assembly here stood up and repeated the Fateha*).

Certainty of final triumph.

Dear and respected comrades, the best guarantee of final triumph is found in the solidarity of the nation and of the Assembly and in the ardour and enthusiasm with which we continue to submit ourselves to the sacrifices which successive events impose on us. Gentlemen, if we take as a standard of comparison the results progressively achieved during the last two years, we might aver with confidence that the days of triumph are not far off. Thus we step into this new year with more confidence and with more serenity than ever. It is exempt from all discouragement, it is on the contrary endowed with a resolution and a faith without limits that we engage ourselves in this new period of our fight. We will march without failing hearts towards the sacred end which, for us others, serves as the vital flame, and which, for the generations to come represents the hope of salvation. (*Prolonged Applause.*).

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MR. MANJERI RAMAIER'S NOTE.

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[Note by Mr. Manjeri Ramaier on the problems of ventilation and accommodation arising in this enquiry—submitted along with the Knapp Committee Report]

For purposes of comparison, I take a third class compartment of the broad guage which is intended to seat ten passengers. The first row in the table annexed (not printed) gives us the available floor space, cubic space and ventilation space per man therein.

The first van selected for the conveyance of prisoners was No. 1716. The floor space available per man in this is 4.456 sq., ft. as against 3 735. in a third-class compartment the cubic space, 34.62 c. ft. as against 24 5.94 c. ft.,and the ventilation space, 89. 39 sq. in as against 164.41 sq. in. The ventilation space in the van, however, is calculated without taking into consideration the third compartment, in which the escort travelled with the doos open. This gives an additional space of 49 sq. ft., and as there was free communication of air between these three compartments, the ventilation space actually comes to 303·8 sq. in. per man, that is, nearly double the ventilation space available in a third-class compartment. The journey in this van therefore is in point of F. S., V. S., and C. S., superior to that in a third-class compartment.

The last van used was No. 1711, in which the deaths occurred. The floor space in this van is 2.21 sq. ft. per man as against 3·735 in the third class compartment and the cubic space 16·09 c. ft., as against 24.594. When the passenger traffic is heavy, it is not unusual to see these third class compartments crowded to double the standard number. In the early days of the rebellion, when the practice of using vans for the conveyance of prisoners started, the crowding of the refugees was much worse as they fled from the rebel area. As regarsds F. S., and C. S., therefore, the prisoners in this van were not worse off than the refugees of third-class passengers in times of heavy traffic.

VENTILATION SPACE.

The ventilation space in this van, however, is only 15.55 sq. in. per man as against 164.31 sq. in. in the 3rd class compartment, i. e. only one-eleventh Even this 15.5 sq. in. was mostly blocked up with paint and dust. The wonder, therefore, is how as many as 30 managed to survive. Evidently the explanation is, some air must have come through the gauze not entirely blocked up, especially when the train was in rapid motion, through the chinks and crack on the wooden walls and the inter-spaces due to the play of the door shutters. That this must have been the case is clear from the fact that in the central compartment containing 33 or 34 prisoners, only 3 survived , (vide W 31) because they had wall surface only on two sides, whereas those in the other two compartments had wall surface on three sides. The cubic capacity of this van is only 1,609 c. ft. Each person requires 3, 000 c. ft. of fresh air per hour. Thus the 100 persons needed 300,000 c. f. Assuming the van to be perfectly air-tight, they had only 1,609 c. ft., which would have been sufficient for only 18.75 c. ft. seconds, i.e. the whole air in the van would have become contaminated and unfit for further breathing after that period.

The worst cases of overcrowding in the vans are those mentioned in para 16 of our report, viz. Van No. 8 with 122 prisoners on the 3rd September, van No. 1720 with 111 on the 4th of September, and Van No. 3 with 42 on 3rd October. Van No. 1720 had a little more F. S. and C. S. per man than Van No. 1711 and Van No. 8 about, three-fourths of it. But still no mishap occurred on these journeys. This is accounted for by the fact that the ventilation space in these vans was 40.25 and 47.12 sq. in. per man. Assuming that when the train is in motion, air blows in through the windows with a velocity of 4 mils an hour, we find that a ventilation space of 20.44 sq. in. gives sufficient room for the inlet of 3,000 c. ft. of air per hour. Since the same space is necessary for outlet also, it is found that the provision of 40.88 sq. in. per man will prevent all contamination of the air in the van. Both these vans had this minimum. On the other hand, Van 1711 had at its best only 15.55 sq. in. per man, or a little more than one-third of this minimum.

A SECOND TRAGEDY AVERTED.

An important discovery we made towards the end of our enquiry is that Van No. 3, a South Indian Railway van, is not one supplied with perforated zinc sheet over the venetians as was first thought. This van, is an exact repica of Van No. 1711 but for the fact that there are two small air spaces where pieces of planking are broken in or are missing. In this van on the 3rd October, Sergeant Green conveyed 42 prisoners to Cannanore, a journey of 3 hours and 18 minutes. Sergeant Green says: When I took prisoners in vans to Cannanore, I opened the doors at Calicut. In order to allow the prisoners to urinate, I did not push the bolt but merely fastened the door outside. This gave a little play to the doors and left a triangular opening at the top and bottom." Sergeant Green seems to have thus staved off what would otherwise in all probability have ended in a tragedy. The number of prisoners was only 42. These wooden vans were by no means air-tight from the strict scientific standpoint, quite apart from the chinks, cracks, and the play of the doors, through which some air must have got in, considerably helped by the currents when the train was in motion and when the doors were opened at Calicut.

An experiment was carried out in the middle compartment of Van No. 1711 to test the amount of overcrowding . It was found that 20 could sit on the banches in the compartment without discomfort, or 60 in the whole van, and 25 could sit closely packed, or 75 in all. If more men were to be accommodated, the new ones would have had to stand up as well as some of those already sitting.

In conclusion, I may also mention the fact that in using luggage vans for the conveyance of men, the railway authorities contravened Sections 62 and 63 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890), for which penalties are prescribed in Sections 93 and 94 of the same Act.

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THE LATE BABU MOTILAL GHOSE.

BENGALI RESIDENTS' TRIBUTE TO HIS MEMORY.

A condolence meeting of Bengali residents of Bombay to express their deep sorrow at the demise of Babu Motilal Ghose was held on Saturday under the Presidency of Mr. N. C. Gupta, sometime Editor of "The Tribune." The president at the outset referred to the religious side of Babu Motilal's life and said that he ever sympathised with suffering humanity and espoused their cause whenever he got an opportunity. Devotion to duty was his ideal of life. Throughout his glorious career he remained steadfast to this ideal. He fiund out truth, that man is not made for himself alone, but that his life is in sacrifice for and service to others. Early in life Moti Babu led a life of seclusion. It was his elder brother, Babu Sisir Kumar Ghose, who initiated him into a far nobler and divine task for which his life was to be consecrated in future. Since Sisir Kumar's death Motilal conducted the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" with great earnestness and independence of spirit unsurpassed in the history of journalism. The "Patrika had its birth in a village and nobody could conceive that it would be one day the great power all over the land it was now. Not a place was there in India where the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" did not find an easy home and was not highly admired for its unique style and outspokenness. The great popularity of the "Patrika" was due to the fact that its chief, Moti Babu, always associated himself with progressive movements. Even in his old age he maintained that vivacity of youth and ever represented by his forceful pen the hopes and aspirations of young India. Motilal believed his life to be a mission and his "sadhana" made him successful in life.

Proceeding Mr. Gupta said, Babu Motilal served the country with sincerity of purpose and he became a leader of men. He was the prophet of Indian unity. He it was who made the perturbed feelings in Hindustan among different communities better and urged them rightly to feel that India was their motherland and that they were bound by fraternal bonds with each other. Finally Mr. Gupta said that to pay homage to a great soul was the duty of man. They had that day assembled not to express merely their mourning at his loss. They had their consolation that all along Moti Babu led an honourable life. They were discussing his life with the hope that they might catch to a certain extent his noble spirit and the main principles of his life.

Prof. Ganguly of the National College then speaking of Moti Babu's life characterised him as a leader of India in a gloomy period of the political history of India. His sagacity, farsightedness and determination would ever remain enshrined in the pages of the history of the Indian national struggle and his writings would inspire thousands of people to lead a life of sincerity and unbounded patriotism and constant sacrifice. Moti Babu ever stood against foreign domination. He could perceive that foreign rule was not for the benefit of a nation. Moti Babu believed that English people did not come to India with the sole idea of doing good to her. Moti Babu always urged his countrymen to assert themselves and not to depend upon the mercy of the bureaucracy. He was independent and to him the independence of India was the very creed of his life. Continuing, the speaker said Moti Babu always led a true Indian life. It was Moti Babu's firm conviction that the conquest of civilisation was more deadly than physical conquest.

The meeting terminated after passing a resolution expressing the deep sorrow of the Bengali residents of Bombay at the sudden death of Babu Motilal Ghose.

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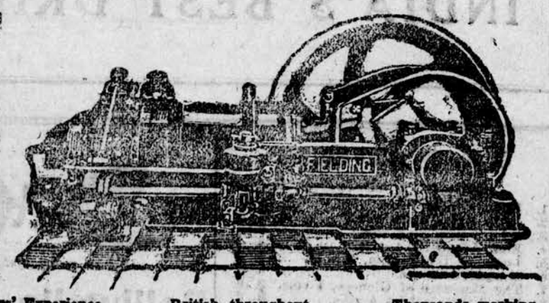
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